INSURANCE.
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1613.

INSURANCE.
But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVII NO. 234-- BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 3 1929 ONE ANNA

PROMISE OF FULL DOMINION STATUS

Announcement To Be Made In December

INDIAN PROBLEM AND LABOUR GOVT.

Rallying "Sober" Congressmen Round Empire Standard

BUT "ASTE-KADAM" POLICY TO CONTINUE

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Disclosures which have been made regarding the differences in the Central Committee have once again brought to the forefront the Indian question. Further decisive vote which Mr. Brockway was able to command at Brighton Conference on his motion regarding the freedom of speech in India has revived the discussions in the Press as to the attitude of the Labour Government towards India.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" makes in this connection several important disclosures. "Ministerial circles", says the correspondent, "expect that Parliamentary announcement regarding Indian question cannot be postponed beyond December 1. In this connection it is important to note that the Conference to focus public attention is likely to be convened in England about this date.

PROMISE OF DOMINION STATUS.

According to the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent the chief purport of the announcement will be to reassure Indian opinion that the goal of the British policy in India is eventual establishment of full Dominion Status in the fullest sense of the term thereby ending all controversy which Sir Malcolm Hailey had raised by his attempt at drawing fine distinctions between responsible Government and Dominion Status.

"ASTE-KADAM" POLICY TO CONTINUE.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" believes that while making this declaration regarding the goal of the British policy in India care will also be taken to reiterate that the attainment of the goal can be only by gradual stages.

Further speculating on the subject of the Parliamentary announcement the "Daily Telegraph" writer says there is good deal of uncertainty as to whether the announcement should include reference to what in British Government's opinion are points on which British supremacy must always be retained as for instance supreme control of foreign policy, relations with the Indian Princes and the control of the Army. It is stated that declaration in regard to these points is demanded by certain vested interests although it is evident that such reservations would ill-fit the announcement conveying assurance of full Dominion Status.

PRINCES IN THE WAY.

According to the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent the Princes of India demur to the declaration of the grant of full Dominion Status as it is likely to affect their status as well as their possessions. The Princes, it is made to appear, desire that the British Cabinet should make it clear that when full Dominion Status is granted it will be only in respect of British India.

One other complication which the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says exists is the extent and manner to which such declaration of policy by the Cabinet might affect the report of the Simon Commission.

"WILD MEN OF THE CONGRESS".

In conclusion the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that certain Anglo-Indian circles apprehend that Lahore Congress would be stampeded by "wild men" and Independence Party and others to discount the importance of the declaration but that in opinion of informed circles these fears are grossly exaggerated and are baseless.* Confidence is expressed that the declaration by Labour Government would weigh with the sober section of the Indian politicians who would be able to make themselves felt.—Free Press Beam Service.

HALF-AN-HOUR CONFERENCE WITH LORD IRWIN

Disgrusted Loyalists' Grouse

SIR S. NAIR PAINTED AS AUTOCRAT

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Confirmation is available that the subject matter of the discussions which took place yesterday at India Office betwen Lord Irwin and Sir Harisingh Gour and his three dissenting colleagues on the Central Committee related to the differences which have arisen between these members and Sir Sankaran Nair.

HALF AN HOUR CONFERENCE.

It appears that the interview was sought by the dissenting members. The conference between Lord Irwin and the dissentients of the Central Committee lasted for half an hour.

The dissentients, it is stated, complained in vigorous terms, about the conduct of Sir Sankaranair which they are stated to have characterised as autocratic and arbitrary. They also maintained that Sir Sankaran had not contented himself with merely regulating the procedure and the discussion but has sought to impose his will on the Committee and muzzled discussions and disallowed perfectly the pertinent resolutions moved by the members. It was also complained that the members were not treated with respect due to them.

LORD IRWIN AS GOOD SAMARITAN.

According to the dissentients Lord Irwin expressed sympathy and has promised his good offices to bring about reconciliation. Lord Irwin is expected to talk to Sir Sankaran Nair to-day. The dissenting members have put up a claim that Sir Sankaran should agree to form a sub-committee which would consider the Secretary's drafts as well as other drafts. Dissentients, it is said strongly object to certain passages in the draft report incorporated evidently at Sir Sankaran Nair's instance testifying to the efficacy and the intensity of the boycott of the Simon Commission and Central Committee by Indian opinion.

Protestations of these members of the Central Committee which are now public property have failed to cause any ripple in the British circles. Whatever prospects there were of the report of the Central Committee being considered seriously it is now considered they have been irretrievably lost.—Free Press Beasm Service.

GIGANTIC MERGER

—:o:—

International Communications, Ltd.

TRANSFER CARRIED WITHOUT HITCH

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Gigantic operation probably unprecedented in the history of international Communications namely the transfer to "The Imperial and International Communications Limited" of the overseas wireless and cable services of the Post Office, the Pacific Cable Board, the Eastern and the Associated Telegraph Companies and the Marconis Wireless Telegraph Company was carried out without hitch in the week-end.

Traffic on all the routes was cleared without difficulty and the International Communications limited in announcing the fact express their gratitude to the General Post Office and the staff of organisation all over the world on the achievement which is a happy augury for the future of the new Imperial Public Utility Company and its services to public and the Empire.—Reuter.

BRITISH UNION JACK CLUB.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Oct. 2.

The foundation stone of what will be one of the finest soldiers club in India was laid yesterday by Major General C. B. Hay, Commanding Sind Independent Brigade. The club will be known as British Union Jack Club. It will provide extensive accommodation which the present club cannot do. The cost will be met from the Karachi War Memorial Fund. Major General C. B. Hay spoke of excellent work of the Union Jack Clubs and announced that plans were ready and a site had been selected for a similar club for Indian troops.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

—:o:—

PT. JAWAHARLAL TO PRESIDE OUR NEXT SESSION.

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.

The executive Council of the All India Trade Union Congress has by a majority vote decided to hold the tenth annual session of the Congress in December of this year. The Congress meets at Nagpur under the presidentship of Pandit Jawharlal Nehru.—Free Press.

EMBLEM OF NATURAL REGENERATION.

—:o:—

SARALA DEVI'S EXHORTATION TO USE KHADI.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

Opening the Khadi Exhibition at the Shradhananda Park this evening, Smt. Sarala Devi Choudhurani exhorted the audience to use Khadi which was the proud emblem of National regeneration.—Free Press.

SATIN'S LIFE SLOWLY EBBING AWAY

—:o:—

"Govt. Will Have Only His Bones, Not a Pound of Flesh"

"BENT ON STICKING TO HIS FAITH", SAYS HIS BROTHER

BARISAL, Oct. 2.

"It is now clear my brother is approaching death, and if the Government still persist in their obdurate callous attitude, I am afraid, they will have only Satin's bones and not even a pound of flesh," said Abinashchandra Sen, the younger brother of Satin Sen who interviewed him in the jail. Acute headache, slow shivering fever, cough, absolute sleeplessness attended with never ceasing pain, variation in temperature, pulse and blood pressure and other evil omens are now being noticed for the last few days; and there is no doubt that he is rapidly sinking. His hands are benumbed, eye-sight partly defective and the lower part of the body paralysed, and to add to these he is having perspiration in upper part of the body, is the latest condition of Satin as described by his brother. The slow and silent suffering in the dark and dismal prison hall have not shaken his determination even by an iota. He feels and stick to his faith that is better to sacrifice life at the altar of righteousness than yield to the Government.—Free Press.

SATIN IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

BARISAL, Oct. 2.

Satin Sen's condition is reported to be worse to-day. Both his hands are, it is stated, paralysed and he is gradually losing his eyesight, and is unable to recognise objects at short distance. He is coughing constantly, which causes great pain, and awful exhaustion follows even the slightest conversation. His temperature is 96, pulse 72, blood pressure 103, and he is having headache and excruciating pain in the abdomen as before. He is reported to be taking smaller quantity of water than hitherto.

Satin Sen's brother who interviewed him to-day, found him weaker than when he saw him on the previous occasion, but he appeared to be more determined, than before. His brother does not dare to ask him questions, lest it should exhaust him all the more.—Free Press.

MARTYRDOM OF DAS.

—:o:—

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

The Jt. Secretary Rohtak Congress Committee, writes as follows:—

L. Sultan Singh Gupta, Municipal Commissioner (Congressman), proposed the following resolution in the general meeting of the Municipal Committee, Rohtak held on 29-9-29. which was unanimously passed by all the members standing bare-headed in respect of the great martyr Mr. Jatindra Nath Das.

"This meeting of the Municipal Committee, Rohtak joins the whole nation in its grief and deep sorrow for the Great Martyr Mr. Jatindra Nath Das, who breathed his last in the Borstal Jail, Lahore, after 63 days' long and continuous hunger-strike for establishing the principle of humane treatment in Jail for all political prisoners, irrespective of any distinction in colour and creed. It considers the martyrdom of Mr Das as a great blessing to the cause of national freedom and it also prays to God to bestow eternal peace to the soul of the deceased and expresses heart-felt sympathy with the deceased's family at their sad bereavement."

'EXTREMELY WEAK'

—:o:—

BROTHERS MEET IN JAIL.

BARISAL, Oct. 1.

The condition of Satin Sen was practically unchanged this morning, the complications remaining as before. His temperature to-day is reported to be 96, pulse 76 and blood pressure 103.

Abinash Sen, younger brother of Satin Sen, interviewed his brother in jail and found him to be extremely weak and perspiring. He was having pain in the abdomen, and his sleeplessness and headache still continues.—Free Press.

"REVOLUTIONARY BENGAL"

—:o:—

FOURTH ARREST OF JANANJAN NEOGI

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

On the eve of the opening of the Khadi Exhibition, organised by the Congress at the Shradhanand Park, Jananjan Neogi, organiser of the Deshbandhu Village Organisation Society, was arrested under Section 124-A, I.P.C., in connection with the publication of a book entitled "Biplabi Bangala" (Revolutionary Bengal) and delivering a lecture on the same subject. 109 slides, with a magic lantern, and six copies of the book and allied literature on "Cultural Conquest of Bengal and Deshberdak", were seized.

In consequence of this arrest, Neogi's lecture, which was arranged to be delivered this evening, is postponed.

It will be remembered that Neogi is now arrested for the fourth time on sedition charges. On the first occasion, he was sentenced to four months imprisonment, in connection with the lecture, which he delivered at the National Day celebration. On the second occasion, he was fined Rs. 1,000 for ordering the printing of placards during the last Calcutta Congress, entitled "Every nation has a right to rebel against tyranny". For a third time, he was prosecuted for his lecture delivered at the Hazra Park on Deshbandhu Day Celebration, which case is still pending.

The Arya Publishing House at Bhowanipore was searched this evening and the Manager Dinendra Gula was arrested and bailed out on Rs. 100. 18 copies of Neogi's book were seized.

Neogi is also released on bail.—Free Press.

'KAKORI SARAJANTRA'.

—:o:—

POLICE RAID DEVENHAM PRESS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

In connecton with the proscribed book "Kakori Sarajantra", the Police raided the Devenham Press this morning and after two hours' search, seized some papers.—Free Press.

"CAMPAIGN OF TERRORISM AND INTIMIDATION"

Meerut Accused's Allegations Against Mr. Horton

—:o:—

MR. LANGFORD JAMES' REPLY

Magistrate Reserves Order on Accused's Petition

—:o:—

MEERUT, Oct. 2.

The arguments heard by Mr. Milner White to-day on the petition and counter-petition filed by defence and prosecution respectively in the conspiracy case resulted in the withdrawal of the ban upon publication of these two petitions in the press.

As the proceedings commenced to-day Hutchinson and Himbkar, accused, withdrew their legal representation for the day and then filed a fresh petition reiterating the defence story of occurrences on Thursday last inside and outside the court compound. As arguments advanced the proceedings became lively.

KHAIRAT NABI'S VERSION.

The counter-petition filed by Mr. Khairat Nabi, Special Public Prosecutor, stated that the accused were detained on Thursday in the court compound by the officer in charge of the guard in exercise of his discretion in consequence of the presence of unruly crowd which was brought up to the gates of the compound by certain persons connected with some of the accused including Mr. B. T Ranadive.

HOW RANADIVE HAPPENED TO BE IN COURT.

The prosecution pointed out that the true facts with regard to the presence of Mr. Ranadive in the Court premises were as follows: One of the accused Adhikari, applied for permission to allow the said Ranadive to see him during the court hours on the ground that he was his cousin. Permission being granted Mr. Ranadive attended the morning sitting of the court on September 25 and thereafter he accompanied the crowd and re-entered the Court premises sometime prior to 4 p.m.

The Court adjourned at about 4-30 p.m. Shortly before 5-15 p.m., Mr. Ranadive was observed to enter the compound of the Court, having obviously come from the crowd. He was twice directed to leave the compound and on his refusal to do so he was arrested.

FLAT DENIAL OF MR. SINHA'S ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Khairat Nabi strongly denied the allegations of the defence that the said Mr. Ranadive was compelled to stay over in the said Court premises, that Mr. Horton approached Ranadive about 4-30 p.m. that Mr. Horton attempted to extort a statement from Ranadive, that Mr. Horton spoke to Mr. Sinha in a most insolent way and used criminal force against him and that Mr. Horton stated as the Lessee of the Garden House he was entitled to put anyone under arrest.

The counter-petition also pointed out that the house in which the Court was held was rented by the Government of India. The nominal lessee of the said house was Mr. Horton. Under Magisterial orders no person was entitled to enter the premises during Court hours without obtaining a permit from the Magistrate and no member of the public had a right to enter the premises at other times. The exhibits in the case were kept in the premises by an officer of the Court.

"ATTEMPT TO DISTORT FACTS."

The allegations contained in the petition filed by the defence were an attempt to distort these facts and the scandalous suggestion that Mr. Horton had made or would make attempts to tamper with documents was based on no foundation whatever and was made with the object of insulting Mr. Horton.

MR. HUTCHINSON'S PETITION.

On the contrary Hutchinson's petition which, he said, bore the signature of 23 accused stated that they were considerably handicapped in the work of their defence on account of the attitude of the prosecution in this case. The accused declared that Mr. Ranadive was entrusted by them to instruct their counsel but he

(Continued on page 8.)

"LABOUR WILL REMAIN TRUE TO ITS PLEDGES"

—:o:—

Dr. Shiels on Meerut Trial

"THERE IS UTMOST FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN INDIA"

Labour Conference & Persecutions in India

LONDON, Oct. 1.

At the Labour Conference Mr. Fenner Brockway (Independent Labour Party) moved a reference back of the closing paragraph in the Parliamentary report on the ground that there was no reference to the question put in the House of Commons regarding persecutions in India and the Government's unsatisfactory replies.

Dr. Drummond Shiels said that Government believed that there was the utmost freedom of speech in India consistent with the preservation of public order. The Labour Party would remain true to its principles and pledges. He denied that Meerut prisoners were being charged in the capacity of Trade Union leaders. The preference back was defeated on a card-vote by an overwhelming majority.—Reuter.

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Price per bottle Rs. 8 only.

EYES LIGHT.

This wonderful preparation has been prepared in four months' time; and has given entire satisfaction. It has given eyes to many. It takes off the apecity of Carnia be it of even more than 25 years' old and shall give satisfactory results in cases of Iritis, Cataract, Amaurasis, Asthmopia, Presiyapia, Hemerulopia and Myapia. It shall take off your eye glances and shall prove a real boon to your eyes even in old age.

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STOCKS AND SHARES

Liquidation in Steel Shares

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Cotton mill shares were favourably affected by rise in values of raw cotton. There was scattered buying at the outset which resulted in steady improvement but long liquidation caused some setback and prices closed irregular at a small change. Tata Steel shares opened firm at Rs. 283/12 for Defds. and Ordinary at Rs. 72/4 but at this level there was good deal of liquidation believed on account of bull operators. Prices ruled easy and the tone was quiet. Tata Hydros opened firm at Rs. 1271 but there was liquidation which caused a sharp relapse in prices. The market is grinding at present level but there is more disposition to liquidate holdings in strong markets. Although the general sentiment is more inclined towards bullish ideas, but the professional element seems are opposed and there seems little likelihood of any appreciable rise at the moment.

—:o:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Bombay Dyeing 790, 87, 80.
Century 325, 28, 27.
Colaba 141, 40.
Crescent 91.
Fazul 578, 81, 76.
Indore 375.
N. Madnowji 27.
Nagpur 437, 38.
New Great 177.
Pearl 348, 50, 47.
Simplex 51, 53, 251.
Swadeshi 415.
Burma 782, 80, 82, 78.
Hydro 1272, 463, 70, 55.
Tram 145, 35, 10.
Deff. 281, 78 82, 73.
Ord. 72, 4, 71-4.
Bundi 18, 10, 12.
Indian 297, 305, 298, 2. .
Katni Ord. 213, 20, 18.
Alcock 352, 53, 48, 5, 45.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 60 nil 3/6
Asur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 30y 155
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 78/12.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 730.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 155.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Century 100 327-8
Central India 100 488-12
Colaba Land Mills 140.
Crescent 100 91-4
Currimbhoy 250, nil 102.8
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 471/4
E. D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/8
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 143-12.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, 7.
Fazulbhoy 280 576-4.
Finlay 100 10y 98-12
Framjee Petit 1000, nil. 180.
Gokak 100 148.12
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 6y 100 1800.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 132-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1070
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 375.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Sughji 1,000, 10y. 1600
Kastoorchand 100 nil 12
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 87-8
Kohinoor 10; 173/12.
Laxmi Cotton 200 10 xd. nil, 1525
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/8i 400
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 865
Mathradas 50, nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88-12.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 153/12
New City of Bombay 73-12.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 176-4
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 48.
Pearl 210 346-4
Phoenix 100 325.
Premier 10, nil 2-2
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 40 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f xd. 4,510.
Simplex Mill 51-4.
Sir Shapurjee Broacha 100 nil 7.
Swadeshi 130. 20; 415.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500 2500
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 905

BANKS.

Bank of India 80 2 3xd. 99-8.
Baroda 5500 0/8 x.d. 77.
Central 200 x.d. 18-6.
Estern £5 dd. 90.
Imperial 506; 40f. 1377-8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 338/12.
Union 5-11, 3-4-6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18-12.
Central India Mining 6/8
Gwalior Cement 88 100.
Indian Cement 298-2.
Punjab Cement 100 12-14.
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 152/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 x.d. 18/6.
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Katni Ord. 218-12
Katni Defd. 740

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prance] 400 81/11.. 772-8
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f xd. 115
Central Provinces 89/8
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97-8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86/8.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97-8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89
Tara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 89
Sind Light 100 5/7 62
Tapti Valley xd. 642/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 83

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 133/12
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 123/12
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 710.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 145-10
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1255.
Tata Power 800 nil 645
Karachi Electricity 100 3/4 153/12.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1180
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225
Manmad Manufaturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400 30y. 550
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410.
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y 490.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30 52 1925
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11 12-14
New India Assurance 6y 22-4.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 207.0
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6/10
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y 345.
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50, nil 16.
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 226-14
Burma Uganda 82 nil 34.
Burma (1) Corporation 778-12
Burma Crop. 10 Rs. 10 by 12/4
Indian Radio Ord 365 Def. 365 365
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 187/8.
Kamp 200 15 188-12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 127/8.
Scindia Steam 12-9
Tata Construction xd. 42-12
Tata Iron Ordy. 71-4.
Tata Iron Defd. 273-12
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113
Asur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T.) 80
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102
Tata Hydro B 8 108/12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £102
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 103.
Andhra Valley B 7/8 F.T 90

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 136
Tata 2nd Pref. 79-4
Andhra Pref. 1,010.
Tata Power Pref. 1100
Tata Hydro Pref. 1085

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

B C Rate T T 1|5 25|32.
B C Rate D D 1|5 13|16.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 to Mid-Oct.
Banks Selling T T 1/5.31/32 Jan./
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32. Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Oct.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 Nov.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN.—
Banking Selling T T 132¾
Banks Buying 60 Days 130 ¼
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 133
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 153 1¼
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York-London 486 1-4 1st inst.
Shanghai-London 2-3 1-4 2nd inst.
Japan-London 1-11 5-8 1st inst.
London-Paris 123.85 1st inst.
London-Belgium 34.88 1st inst.
London-Switzerland 25.17 1st inst.
London-Italy 92.85 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4.11 1-2 30th ulto. £4.4.11 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 23 3-16 30th ulto. 23 5-16 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1-4 30th ulto. 23 3-8 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 1-4 30th ulto. 50 1-2 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 6 9-16 per cent. 30th ulto. 6 9-16 per cent. 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 7-8 per cent. 30th ulto. 6 7-8 per cent. 1st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England 6½ per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3¾ per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 3¾ per cent. p. c.
6 Months 4¾ p. c., 12 months, 4½
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. India bought. Small offering.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 2.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 68/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 77/12
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/4
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 96/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 97/15
5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 102.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/15.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78/4.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates: 16th Oct. settlement 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-3-6 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101/7/0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNT

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 2.

3 Months Discounts 6 9/16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 6 7/8 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 6 1|2 p.c.
Call Money 3½ per cent.
One Month 3 per cent.
Three Months 3½ per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Steady

A Timely Tip
for Service & Durability Insist on
KATNI
FIREBRICKS
For your Next Furnace JOB
Agents
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Oct. 2.

SILVER.

London ready 23-5.
London Forward 23-6.
China Op. 2-3-3 Cls. 2-3-4
America call 50-6.
Ready 53-2
Asho op. 53 low 52-4 clo. 53-1.
Kartak op. 53, 52-14, clo. 53-1.
Teji Mandi
Asho 0-11
Kartak 1-2-0

GOLD.

Gold Ready 21-8
Asho 21-7-9
Kartak 21-7-8
N. Manor 21-10-9.
N. C. 21-10-3.

—:o:—

OILS & CAKES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 2.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 541 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 135 per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Oct. close at s 8/11 1/4d. up 2-3/4d.
Dec. close at s 9/4 1/2d. up 2-1/4d.
March close at s 9/11 1/4d. up 2-1/2d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Dec. per bushel dol. 1.33-7/8 1-3/4
March per bushel dol. 1.40-3/8 1-3/4.
May per bushel dol. 1.44 1/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS:

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Nov. 23.20 up 50.
Feb. 20.30 up 52.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Oct. 1.

Demand Bills 485.56

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 1.

Copper, Braziers £96
Yellow Metal £72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £21-3/4
Corrugated Sheet, 24 Gauge £13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots £200-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 1.

T. T. Berlin on London 20.38-5/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.10-1/2
T. T. Brussels on London 34.88
T. T. Madrid on London Closed
T. T. Milan on London 92.79
T. T. Berne on London 25.18
T. T. Paris on London 123.83
T. T. London on Prague 164.25

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct 2.

In response to a rise of 31 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 345/12 for Broach A.-M. delivery. There was little business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas four. Liverpool opened at a rise of 8 points and prices after advancing to Rs. 346 closed at 5-30 p.m. uns nader:—

Broach A./M. 345/8.
Oomras D./J .307/12.
Bengal D./J. 251.

DAILY ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Bengal D./J. 252
Broach A./M. 346
Oomra D./J. 307

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

100	Bussan & Co.	Pandurna	283
100	Do.	Ellichpur	263
100	Do.	Murtizapur	272
100	Do.	Bhavnagar	220
200	Ralli Bros.	Khirakya	262/263
100	P. R. Vakharia	Bijapur	198
100	Do.	Broach	300
100	B. Karshandas	Khamgaon	2624
200	Do.	Arvi	295
100	K. Devchand & Co.	Veraval	210
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Sojat Road	235
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Indore	231
100	Do.	Harda	235
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Auranagabad	262

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 2

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	230	.....
Bengal Fine	220	.....
Bengal F.G.	215	195
Sindh-Punjab Fine	220	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	215	195
Wardha-Hingt Fine	295	265
Nagpur Savner Fine	290/95	265
Yeotmal Fine	280	265
Arvi Fine	280	255
Amraoti Fine	265	255
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265	255
Mulkapur Fine	255	235
Khandesh Fine	255	225
Muthia Fine	225	205
Muthia F.G.	205	195
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	270	255
Purna F.G.G.S.	270	255
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	270	255
Indore/Ujjain Fine	270	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265	255
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	380/85	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
In full-pressed Bales.		
Khandesh	199	1,732
Central India	.....	7,577
Barsi and Nagar	20	1,498
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	272
Berar	208	10,358
Central Provinces	282	3,051
Total Oomras	619	24,288
Dholera	.....	1,924
N.-W. Provinces	.....	107
Rajputana	123	1,478
Sind-Punjab	100	1,152
Broach	.....	1,329
Coompta and Dharwar	280	11,381
Westerns-Northerns	.....	1,917
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	1,993
Persian	.....	24
American	.....	192
Egyptian and African	9	4,588
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	59
Total	1,131	53,432

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 2.

1st Sept. to 26th Sept.

	Yesterday	This year.
In full-pressed Bales.		
Europe	4,667	55,281
Japan and China	5,200	57,073
Coast Ports	.....	888
Up-country by Rail	.....	8,301
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	14,822
Total	9,867	136,365

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 1.

Silver Market is quiet.
Spot 23-5/16
Forward 23-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Oct. 1.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 6-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 6-9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-7/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 7-1/4 p.c.

Miraj/Sangli .....
Compta Good .....
Jinja 440
Busoga 450

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.
1929			
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..	ALL	10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,644
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*..	DIRECT	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT AT ADEN	19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
29th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents. Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.		
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
22nd „	Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only,

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month. BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 9-30 a.m		
4th Oct.	Vasna ..	Busrah via Karachi
5th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O Mandvi.
7th „	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & O. Mandvi.
9th „	Jandra ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th „	Karapara	East & South Africa.
about 14th Oct.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Sado Maru ..	5858	23 Sept.	12 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@30Oct.
Awa Maru ..	602	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@13Nov
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@26 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden 30 Oct.	6 Nov.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay Phone No. 20279, 23738. Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinnoh Maru..	23th Sept.	8th Oct
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd „
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „
Honolulu Maru..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „

For Particulars apply to:— OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473. Telegrams "SHOSEN". Box No. 855.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co. FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Whitlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer etc., on application. Instantly relieves apin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a weak. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed, Phial Rs. 1-4. Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road., Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE. MANDVI, BARODA,

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kalloj, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman.)

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.

Magaulal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per. half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-3|4 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE. General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Tele. No. 22097.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO, Manager.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR RESEARCHES, DISCOVERIES & INVENTIONS.

As a companion volume to the lives of the many eminent Indians hitherto published, this volume containing the sketches of distinguished Indian Scientists will be specially welcome. Modern Indian scientists, brought up in the experimental methods of the West "are proving to the world that they could pursue science not only for itself but for its application to the benefit of mankind."

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Araujo Fernandes & Co.

Merchant Tailors, Princess Street, BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 209, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 15

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

East and West INSURANCE Co., Ltd. Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:— SECRETARIES Bombay.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE POLICIES
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UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for Children's Education or Marriage Provision.

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The 'INDIAN ALBUM'

THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Colour Insets, Photogravures, Drawings, etc.

Editor: K. A. Hebbar. Price Re. 1 per copy.

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PHONE 3170. 137, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

WANTED—Agents in every Town.

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For First Twenty Words
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For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

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SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Experienced CLERK, age 30 to 40, Knowledge of Guzerati Accounts, temporary service—to proceed to outstations in Southern and Central India—Pay Rs. 100/ plus Rs. 2/ per day bhata allowance. Apply—Special Manager, Haji Tarmahomed Ayub C/o The Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay.
A R1916

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R1913

WANTED.—Reliable and active CANVASSING AGENTS for our SEAMLESS QUILTS (Rejoyees), Pillows, Bed sheets, Carpets, Coatings, Shirtings, Towels, etc., etc., Cash Security Rs. 30. Essential. Apply to:—THE MANAGER, Imperial Weaving Establishment, Kuppam, (S. India).
A R1912

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of a Cameraman, Dark-room Expert with knowledge of printing and an artist, with testimonials, stating salary required. Only men with previous experience in any film producing Company need apply to GUARANTEED PICTURES CORPORATION, No. 3, Matapam Road, Kilpank, Madras.
A 1 R1914

WANTED—SPECIAL and DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout Bombay Presidency on liberal commission. Apply: CALCUTTA INSURANCE LTD., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle Daily and Sunday Editions at Dhulia. Apply for particulars to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere, pay commission, particulars samples against anna stamp. CURIOS TRADING AGENCY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A 1892

SITUATION WANTED.

A STUDENT proceeding to the U. K. next spring would take up any job on voyage in exchange for a 3rd Class passage. Apply Box No. 2364 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R191

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—A well established, fully equipped electric driven PRINTING PRESS on hire system or lease basis. Apply Box No. 2354 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
R1880.

TO LET—PROPERTY with several buildings and fine paved compound suitable for Cinema Film Co. or Factory at Chinchpokli, Parel Road, on tram line. Write to or see SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, No. 3, Chawpati Road.
C 1884

WANTED.

WANTED.—A MOTOR CYCLIST (with his own vehicle, attached with side-car) to go daily to Poona in the mornings and return in the evenings for about a month. Apply immediately with lowest terms to Box No. 500, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

LOAN

WANTED—Rupees F I V E TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L

EDUCATIONAL

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

WANTED.—A Film Company interested in the National aspect of picture show to purchase a seasonal theme. Apply Box No. 2365, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1921

EARN Rs. 100/- monthly by working in leisure hours without investing any capital Get free particulars from The National Trading Co., Ludhiana, Upper India
R1909

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD

SHARE CERTIFICATE 31469-72 for 20 Shares Nos. 242202-242221 in the Union Bank of India, Ltd., in the name of LATE, Jadavji Laxmidas is LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against it, should intimate to the above Bank within one month from this day, after which duplicate will be issued.
R1918

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RAGHUVANSHI MILLS, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Raghuvanshi Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11-12, Hains Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 3rd, October, 1929, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Accounts as at 14th September, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
For The Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd.,
RANCHHODDAS KHIMJI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st September, 1929.
32898

NOTICE

One "ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2565 of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Vallavbhai Dhanjibhai Patel have been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificate will be issued to Mr. Vallavbhai Dhanjibhai Patel.
R1920

NOTICE.

MY CLIENTS Messrs S. R. AHRASTANI & CO., have purchased of the Mortgagee the Zorastrian Co-operative Credit Bank, Ltd., of Bai Dinbai Naoroji Kanga, the Pahelvi Soda Factory, at No. 3 Gildar Street, Tardeo, and have started to run the same from 1st day of September, 1929.

ANANDRAO R. V. RANJIT.
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
1-10-29
R1919

NOTICE,

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in Muslim University Intermediate College, Aligarh.

1. LECTURESHIP IN HISTORY (Grade 200—20—400). This post is at present temporary for a year, but may become permanent.
2. LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH AND HISTORY (Grade 100—10—200).
3. LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH (Grade 100—10—200).

Applicants must be at least first or second class M.A.'s and preference will be given to trained men who are also good at games. Applications must reach the undersigned by 10th of October, 1929. Selected candidates will in the first instant be on probation for one year.

(Sd.) A. M. KUREISHY, M.A.,
Principal,
Intermediate College,
M U. Aligarh.
32924

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE: GIRDERING OF BRIDGES BETWEEN BHOPAL & BINA.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent, G. I. P. Railway at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 29th October, 1929, for the supply of steelwork, etc., required for the above noted work.

2. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for re-girdering of bridges between Bhopal and Bina."
3. The prescribed form of tender with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only which amount will not be returned.
4. The work must be fabricated in India.
5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
6. The result of the Tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Ry.
Bombay, 26th September, 1929.
32912

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UDAIPUR STATE COTTON FACTORIES, MEWAR.

Head Office: BHILWARA.

THE GENERAL MANAGER INVITES TENDERS for the supply of Beltings, Lubricating Oils, Machine Spare Parts, etc., for the five State Ginning and Pressing Factories.

The prescribed form of Tender with specification and conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the General Manager's Office, Bhilwara, on a payment of Rs. 2 per Tender. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

Tenders will be received at the General Manager's Office from the 12th October to the 18th October, 1929.

GENERAL MANAGER,
Cotton Factories Bhilwara.
32934

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913,
and
In the Matter of the Presidency Mills Company, Ltd., having its Registered Office at Bombay at the Mill Premises at Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, without the Fort of Bombay.
Bai TARABAI, wife of Kantilal Mathuradas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 2nd day of October 1929, presented to the said Court by the said Bai Tarabai, wife of Kantilal Mathuradas the abovenamed Petitioner and creditor of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Judge hearing Company winding up matters in Chambers on the 13th day of November, 1929, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
33, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay.
32936

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MORESHWAR HARISCHANDRA PATHARE, of Bombay, Bhatwadi, has agreed to sell to my client the piece of land situate at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, and admeasuring 1.050 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Non-Agricultural Survey Number 110 together with all the structures and edifices standing thereon, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in, to and upon the said piece of land or any portion thereof and the structures thereon by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri, this 30th day of September, 1929.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate.
32935

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAGANLAL MOHANLAL has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or claims or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lien, lease, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims or claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two several pieces or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent therewith tenure with the messuage tenement dwelling houses and chawls thereon situate at Bhandari Street and second Bhandari Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay the one piece containing by admeasurement 183 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and the other piece containing by admeasurement 151, 5/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 437 and 765 New Nos. 7708 and 7938, Old Survey Nos. 32 and 33, New Survey No. 4843 and 4844 and Cadastral Survey No. 3784, Bhuleshwar Division and which said dwelling houses and buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7503 and 7905 and Street Nos. 197 and 209 and 3 and are bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the property of Anverbibi widow of Shaik Imam, on the West and South by the public Street called Bhandari Street and on the North by a passage.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1929.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32938

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DADAR LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Bai Sitabai, widow of Namdeo Vithoba Karpe, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Sakinabai, widow of Shaikh Ismail, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of July 1928 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Thursday the 3rd October 1929 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of pension and tax land together with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar containing by admeasurement three hundred and three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 236 and New No. 1 B/3903 Old Survey No. 2/273 New Survey No. 2 B/1432 and Cadastral Survey No. 265 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "G" No. 419+ (3) and Street No. 555 B.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaokar & Senjit. Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Bruce Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON FASHIONABLE RESIDENTIAL LOCALITY OF NEPEAN SEA ROAD, OPPOSITE SIR PHIROZSHAH MEHTA'S BUNGALOW, EQUIPPED WITH ELECTRIC LIFT AND ELECTRIC FITTINGS AND FETCHING GOOD RENT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the owner Mr. Cowasji M. Doctor, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the immoveable property situate at Nepean Sea Road and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:

The property is held under a lease for 999 years, but can be converted into freehold tenure on payment of the amount mentioned in the lease.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground described as Plot No. 1 of the Nepean Sea Road Estate of Mr. Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash of the Lease-hold Tenure but containing by admeasurement 721 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Nepean Sea Road within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay forming part of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 573 and 104A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 18 and New Survey No. 3-4/7139 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3325 and 3326 and Street Nos. 74-76, Nepean Sea Road and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Nepean Sea Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Ardeshir Limboowalla, on or towards the North by the Darabshaw Road and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Bai Shirinbai Abdulla Hussein and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4/593 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division.

N.B.—The above property fetches rent of Rs. 1100 to 1150.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the owner at their office at 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF PLUSH.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 3rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Janmahomed Rahim & Sons, Bhindi Bazar, Bombay:—

3 cases each about 100 yards Plush of different colours 44 and 45 nches.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
If you want to Hear Talkies at their Best,
DON'T MISS THIS ONE!
DOUGLAS MACLEAN
IN
CARNATION KID
80 P.C. TALKING 80 P.C.
20 P.C. SOUND EFFECTS 20 P.C.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m
The Physic Phenomenon
ZOMAH
The Lady who can tell you anything
also
MURRAY
The Australian Exapologist
Don't Miss The Mystery Show
Popular Prices.
Booking at Rose & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
AN EPIC DRAMA
OF MOTHER LOVE
LOVE'S CRUCIFIXION
featuring
OLGA TECHECHOWA
An immensely thrilling Picture which grips from the first flicker to the last flash.

THE CAPITOL
Daily At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Dainty, Delectable
LILLIAN GISH
in the
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Masterpiece
THE ENEMY
9 Parts
A Dramatic Masterpiece which reveals the other side of war,
SPECIAL MUSIC.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS,

Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire Steel File, and Nitric Acid
Price Rs. 10/- per carat
Catalogue Free.
American Chemical Diamond Co.
No. 3, Genl. Muthia Mudaly St., MADRAS

WHY OLD?
SAMPLE FREE.
Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and lasting jet black.
This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use
Price One phial Re. 1-2.
Small phial Rs. 10. Postage 1 to 3 phials Rs. 6.
On remittance of Rs. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.
RAJVAID SRI RAMANUJA AVIRAJ.
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

Bombay City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
Charity Football Match, Royal Warwicks vs. Duke of Wellington's, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.
A lecture will be delivered in the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Hall at Charni Road to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. S. V. Parulkar on "Socialism and its Claims" when Mr. Snripad M. Varde will preside.

THE DECCAN GYMKHANA.
The celebration of the Foundation Day Anniversary of the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, will come off on Saturday (5th inst.) at 5-15 p.m. when His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.
Maha Navaratri Utsavam will be celebrated in the Samaj Hall from to-day (Thursday) for ten days, with Devi Puja, Veda Parayanam and Music as a special feature.

TILAK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.
Pursuant to the resolution of the Committee passed at its meeting held on the 27th September last, an inspection meeting of the Committee has been arranged on Saturday (5th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to visit the studios of the Sculptors in Bombay. Members will meet at the Brahmin Sabha Hall, Girgaum whence they will proceed to visit the studios.

AGRASEN JAYANTI.
Under the auspices of the local Agrawal Sabha, "Agrasen Jayanti" will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Bhangwadi Theatre (Kalbadevi Road). Varieties of entertainments have been arranged. Admission will be by tickets which can be obtained from the Secretary Agrawal Sabha, Kalbadevi Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The O. S. K. Steamer "Chifuku Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 29th Sept. and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 25th via usual ports.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 23th Sept., and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 10th via Colombo.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

MICHAELMAS DAY.
Rev. Fr. B. F. Mendonca performed the inauguration opening ceremony of the St. Michael's Association, Upper Mahim, Bombay on Sunday last.

The members and their friends were "At Home" after the opening ceremony where the gathering were entertained to light refreshments, music and dancing.

In the afternoon the fancy dress cricket match between Bachelors v/s. married men was very spectacular and attracted a large crowd.

NAVRATRA AT ANDHERI.
Under the auspices of the Andheri Navratra Mahotsava Committee the Navratra days which commence from to-day (Thursday), will be celebrated upto the 12th instant in the compound of Seth Lalji Nanji at Vesava Road, opp. Mr. Mukund Fail's "Vasant Nivas". Various kinds of programmes including a Khadi shop have been arranged. All are requested to attend all the days at 9-0 p.m. (S.T.)

THE "YOUNG LIBERATOR".
The first Number of the Second Volume of the "Young Liberator" will be published on 5th instant (Saturday). Among the contributions are "A Peep into Irish History", "Upheavals in Afghanistan" "Life of Jatin Das", "Vagaries and Varities". A photo of the martyr Jatin Das appears on the front cover. A survey of the Age of Consent Committee's report is also given in this issue.

BOMBAY LOKHITWADI SANGHA.
The Ghata Sthapana Ceremony of the Navaratra Mahotsav which is organised by the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha will be performed at 7-30 a.m. to-day (Thursday) at Dadar, near the B.B. and C.I. Rly. Station when the Jari Patka Flag will be hoisted by Mr. P. V. Patil of Santa Cruz.

Mr. S. B. Javale will deliver a lecture on "Religious Tyranny" at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

VILE-PARLE NAV-DURGA MAHOTSAWA
Under the auspices of Shri Vile-Parle Nav-Durga Mahotsawa Mandal the above Mahotsawa will be observed at Vile Parle in the premises of Seth Shamjibhai Valji, east side from to-day (Thursday) to 12th inst. when Shrimad-Jagatguru Shankaracharya will visit the ceremony. Many learned Shastris and Pandits will deliver lectures on the 10 respective days as per programme already published. Hawan ceremony will be observed on the 11th inst., and Dasra holiday will fall on Saturday (the 12th inst.) when Pandit Shri Kartantickji will deliver lectures on Mantra Shastra and Mantra Jagran will be performed.

ANOTHER STOVE FATALITY.
Yet another Primus Stove fatality was recorded at the City Coroner's Court on Wednesday morning when an inquest was held over the dead body of Rayakuwarbai Mohanlal, a sixteen year old girl who had sustained extensive burns while pumping the stove. In a statement made to the police in the hospital prior to her death, Rayakuwarbai had deposed that her sari had accidentally caught fire while she was lighting a Primus Stove. She ran through the passage and the neighbours extinguished the flames. The girl added that she was very happy both in her married life and at home. A verdict of death due to burns was returned by the jury.

"SCOUTS' DAY" CELEBRATION.
It was the happy gathering of the Scouts, students and Gentlemen when 'Scouts' Day was celebrated by the 37th and 109th Bombay Scouts' Troops of the Ram Mohan English School Girgaum on Tuesday in the Prarthana Samaj Hall. Professor V. G. Rao, the President of the function, Professor P. V. Kulkarni, Mr. Sohani, Scouters Sanjit, Hatalkar, Gupte, and other gentlemen, including 125 students and scouts witnessed the function. The investiture ceremony, distribution of Badges and Service Stars, and Scouts' displays were the main items of the day.

POSTAL NOTICES.
(Revised.)
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Homefield" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 7th inst. instead of on Friday the 4th inst., as previously notified.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimine, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 9th October 1929.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

EUROPEAN LADY CONVERTED INTO HINDUISM AND MARRIES INDIAN.
Miss Watson, a European lady, converted into Hinduism on 9th September and was married on the next day to Dr. Soni, an Indian practising in Manchester, with a great pomp and show.

Both the ceremonies were conducted in Manchester by Dr. Bhagatram Sahgal, ex-President of Arya Samaj of Bankok in Siam, All Religions' Conference of Darra Eslam, East Africa Youth Conference of Tanganyika and Aryan Congress of East Africa's Reception Committee. Mr. Sahgal have established about twenty Arya Samaj societies in Africa during his tour of only one year. The late conversion ceremonies of Mr. Murry (now Sj. Amarnath) in Bombay and of Miss Lilly Schwarstz (now Sm. Lilawati) in Nairobi (East Africa) also were conducted by him.—(Universal Gita Society, London.)

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND.
AKOLA WORKERS' CONTRIBUTION.
Mr. Pendse, an organising Secretary of the Textile Labour Union (Akola branch) informs us that the Samarth mela of Poona, paid Rs. 60/4/0 as help to the Meerut Defence Fund, from the income of their performances at Akola on Sunday and Monday 29th and 30th Sept., 1929.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
The following is the report for October 1:—

In the Presidency proper, East Khandesh district reports 4 cases and 2 deaths, West Khandesh 11 attacks and 5 deaths and Nasik district 13 cases and 6 deaths. The report for Malegaon town is 2 cases and one death.

In Sind, Karachi district reports 31 cases and 26 deaths and Hyderabad 29 attacks and 6 deaths. Nawabshah district returns 4 cases and one death.

OKHA PORT NEWS.
The Port Officer, Okha Port wires under date October 2:—

S.S. "Birkenfels" (Hansa Line, Agents: Messrs. Lionel Edwards Limited, Bombay) arrived at Port Okha from Antwrep with 828 tons of cargo to-day.—A.P.

GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF AJMER.
—:o:—
FEATURES OF THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Satisfactory progress been achieved by the General Assurance Society Ltd. during the year 1928 as is revealed by its Directors' Report and statements and audited accounts for the year ending with 31st December. Out of the 4,785 proposals for an aggregate assurance of Rs. 80,56,500 received during the year, 3,667 resulted in policies assuring Rs. 60,00,000, which was an increase by Rs. 21,98,000 over last year's corresponding figure. The total number of policies in force at the end of the year was 10,727 for a total assurance of Rs. 1,69,86,444 which exceeded last year's total by Rs. 39,-91,016. With the addition of Rs. 3,19,061, the annual premium on new policies the total premium income has now amounted to Rs. 8,15,499, an increase over last year's total by Rs. 1,96,356. Of the total claims for the year amounting to Rs. 1,70,800 death accounted for Rs. 1,13,925 under 73 policies which maturities accounted for Rs. 56,875 under 9 endowment and 40 life policies. Gross income from all sources amounted in the year to Rs. 9,29,449 which represented an increase by Rs. 2,-11,094 over last year's figure. The total expenditure, including claims establishment charges, commission dividends, etc. amounted to Rs. 5,99,627, leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,29,821. After apportioning funds for depreciation and reserve for doubtful debts, the balance of the surplus amounting to Rs. 3,-19,852 was carried to life Assurance Fund which now amounts to Rs. 20,11,115. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of income tax on paid-up capital was declared for the year. The Renewal expense ratio of the Society was well maintained within the actuarial limit set at the last valuation. The total assets of the Society at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 25,55,025 of which most of the investments are in Government Securities.

FIRE IN WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.
—:o:—
PAVILION GUTTED: RS. 15,000 DAMAGE.

There was a big fire at the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, in the early hours of Wednesday morning, when the Lady Lloyd Pavilion was gutted to ashes owing to fusing of an electric wire. The combined efforts of two of the City Fire Brigades were unable to bring the fire under control, owing to the highly inflammable nature of the structure and contents of the Pavilion. The damage caused is estimated at Rs. 15,000.

MR. ANDREWS LEAVES FOR BRAZIL.
—:o:—
TO EXPLORE AVENUES OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who was deputed by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to visit British Guiana and the West Indies Islands and to report on the condition of Indians there, has now left for Brazil to investigate, on behalf of the Association, the possibilities of Indian emigration to that Colony.

BIKANER MUNICIPAL BOARD.
—:o:—
BUDGET PROVISION FOR COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(From Our Correspondent):
BIKANER, Sept. 30.

Government having promised liberal financial aid, the Bikaner Municipal Board, at its Budget session yesterday, unanimously carried the Director of Education's resolution proposing a reasonable amount to be provided in the Budget for 1929-30, for starting compulsory free primary education in certain wards of the city. The resolution was seconded by Pandit Ram Krishna Acharya (non-official) and had the warm support of the Board's President, Mr. L. P. Lajoie, M.B.E., and of all the members, official and non-official.

Other items of the Budget included provision for road construction in the interior parts of the city and sanitary works, which are making steady progress under the energetic direction of the Executive Officer of the Board.

In moving his resolution, the Director of Education emphasized that the financial aid promised by the Bikaner Government towards compulsory education was more generous than elsewhere, and urged that it was the most patriotic piece of work for which they were called upon to invest money. He hoped that they would rise equal to the occasion and set an example to the District Municipalities, which he was shortly going to meet on the same mission.

WHITLEY COMMISSION BOYCOTT
—:o:—
TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Matunga & Youth League and the Whitley Commission Boycott Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at Visranivas Compound, G. I. P. Matunga, to boycott the Whitley Commission, when Dr. Choksey will preside.

The speakers are Messrs. Ranadev, Dashpande, C. K. N. Swamy, H. D. Rajah and Singharpure.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.
—:o:—
Tenders for Rs. 1½ crores of six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday (the 1st inst.) Total amounts offered were Rs. 9,50,000 and Rs. 25,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-6-0 and above aggregating Rs. 9,00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 99-0-0 and above aggregating Rs. 19,00,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The aggregate amount of six months and three months bills accepted was Rs. 28,00,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six months and three months bills were Rs. 5-2-3 and Rs. 3-12-0 per annum respectively.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months bills will be received on Tuesday the 8th October 1929. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 11th October 1929. Other conditions are as usual.

(In our previous issue, some typographical mistakes had crept in, in the report of the Treasury Sales Bill. It is therefore reproduced above, with corrections.)

HARBOURING ARMY DESERTER
—:o:—
TWO ANGLO-INDIAN WOMEN UNDER ARREST

Charged with harbouring a deserter from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Mrs. Kathleen Acton and Mrs. McDonald, two Anglo-Indian women were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday.

Mrs. K. Acton was arrested by Deputy Inspector Forster at 2 a.m. the same day at the "Entente Cordiale" Club at Bakehouse Lane, while the latter Mrs. Mc Donald was arrested at 11-30 at her residence at the Great Western Building.

REMAND APPLICATION.
Applying for a remand of the accused, Deputy Inspector Forster stated that information was received at Palton Road Police Station at about 10 p.m. on Tuesday that a deserter by name Private Reynolds who had absconded from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment was concealing himself in a room in Great Western Building at Bakehouse Lane. Depnty Inspector Forster accompanied by Sergeant Jennings immediately left to the place with the military police. They then went to the 1st floor of the building and stationed themselves in front of rooms 122 and 123. Conversations and low whisperings were being heard inside the room whereupon the officials demanded admission in the rooms. After some time the room was opened by Mrs. Acton who when questioned about Private Reynolds denied all knowledge. The second accused was also in the room.

The police not being satisfied with the reply made a search of the building and the alleged deserter was found in a gully underneath the window of the room 122. He was arrested and removed to the Detection Barracks, Colaba.

Mrs. Acton addressing the Court said: "Your Worship, please be kind enough to reduce the bail amount. We will not abscond."

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a deposit of Rs. 30 each.

DEFENCE OF MEERUT UNDERTRIALS.
—:o:—
A CALCUTTA MEETING.
CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

A meeting was held this evening at the Albert Hall, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta presiding, to discuss the duty of citizens towards Meerut prisoners, when an appeal was made to the people to contribute to the defence fund. Collection was made at the meeting.—A. P.

EUROPEAN LADY IN TEARS!

—:o:—

Life in Govt. Workhouse Is Terrible and Awful Declares She

"I PREFER TO LIVE IN JAIL."

Pathetic scenes were witnessed in the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday when Miss Winee, a European lady, declared in heart-rending tones that the life she was forced to lead in the Government female work house was "terrible and awful". Referring to the Work-house she said it was not a work-house but "worse than a convicts' place."

Miss Winee was charged with having failed to return to the Government Female Work-house after 5 p.m. on October 1st she was arrested by the police on Tuesday.

"HORRIBLE AND AWFUL."

She informed the Court that the life she was forced to live in the work-house was horrible and awful and pleaded that she might be allowed to go and meet her sister at Kalyan. The police officer told the Court that her sister had refused to meet her (accused) when Miss Winee exclaimed: "Here are two letter-from my sister. It shows in black and white that we are very friendly."

Miss Winee observed that she was allowed to go out only once a week and that too only between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

I PREFER TO BE IN JAIL.

Magistrate: What is the use of going out so often? You might fall into bad company.

Miss Winee: No, Your Worship. No.

The Magistrate then asked the accused why she did not want to go to the Work-house.

"I prefer to be in the jail surrounded by criminals rather than go back to that awful place. They had ruined my whole life," said the accused weeping bitterly.

The Police Inspector addressing the Court said that the accused used to be hot tempered.

"Who has not got failings? There are heaps of worse types going about the streets," retorted the accused all the while in tears.

The accused refused to sign the statement but pleaded guilty to the charge. She was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS

—:o:—

Horses Likely To Score

(BY "PILOT.")

QUICKFIRE (Morris) held ECLAIR (Clarke) in a dash from the nine to the three. The former has made good improvement.

TALES OF ESSEX (Bowley) and KISHORE (Black) rendered a good account of themselves when sent over six furlongs.

CHARMAINE (Barnett) had her head in front of PUFFIN (Townsend) in a fast run over six furlongs.

In a mile gallop BALDERSTON (Barnett) outstayed ACUMEN (Bullock).

SAXPENCE (Brace) and GALLANT GAEL (Donnelly) finished locked together in a fast "six". The former is in great form.

LADY LUCK (Black) went better than a stable-mate in a six furlongs' dash.

FRIAR GATE (Barnett) showed good speed when assisted by another in a run over the sprint course.

PICTON (Hardinge) and HARVARD (Riding Boy) traversed six furlongs. A good display.

RESTORATION (Howell) was too good for CHRYSOLITE (Meherji) in a mile spin. Must run well again.

WEDDING DAY (Behsman) outpaced BONAPARTE (Riding Boy) over six furlongs.

THE SLOAT (Hutchins) gave all round satisfaction in a brisk mile gallop.

JODI (Bowley) did a fast mile in fine style.

MAHARAJA (Morris) beat ADWAN (Ashwood) in a mile gallop.

YAFAR (Reynolds) had AKRAM (Riding Boy) beaten in a mile spin.

KADIR HAJAZ (Howell) failed to hold AMAR (Meherji) over a mile. The latter has never been better.

PRINCE EDWARD gave an attractive display when sent a mile.

SAIFULDOULA (Diab) was superior to a stable companion in a mile gallop.

MY HOPE (Hoyt) did a mile in resolute fashion. Fit.

A pace mile spin saw GOOD TIME (McQuade) stride out freely and well. In top-hole fettle.

MANECK BEG (Behsman) went well for a mile. Watch him.

BAHRANIBA (Morris) covered ground in fine style for a mile.

THE STUDENT PRINCE (Donnelly) beat IS ZAT SO (Brace) when the pair contested a mile.

The following have done good gallops and should figure prominently:— SHIVAJI PRASAD, MASHAL, INJEMAN II, AVAR.

SWADESHI BAZAAR CONCLUDES

—:o:—

A Triumph for Indigenous Goods

Amidst scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm the Bombay Youth League Swadeshi Bazaar concluded its brief but brilliant career. The stall-holders all left expressing gratitude to the Youth League whose fine organisation and enterprise had provided them with such a splendid opportunity of making their goods better known to the public. The volunteers also, to whom the success of the Bazaar is mainly due, left the Hall with keen regrets at parting after sweet days' merry comradeship.

As anticipated, the rush of visitors was overwhelming. As on Sunday, so on Wednesday, the sale of admission tickets had to be suspended 3 times to regulate attendance. The sales on this day were also very brisk, and all stall-keepers did very bright business. The extraordinary popularity of this Bazaar proves how keenly the public appreciate the lead for and encouraging indigenous industries. It has enabled the public to come to know about a large number of Swadeshi commodities which would ordinarily not have come to their notice. It has also provided Swadeshi dealers and manufacturers just the chance and publicity they need. Thousands of visitors who flocked to the Bazaar each day must have been impressed with the quality, excellence and workmanship of the large variety of articles displayed. It has also shattered the belief entertained by many that a thing must be foreign to be good.

It is to be hoped the splendid lead given by the Bombay Youth League will be taken up by other associations, not only in Bombay but all over the country.

The last day's interesting entertainment programme included the performances by the staff and students of the School of Indian Music. One remarkable feature was the item rendered by Prof. Govindrao of Gaya on the "saroda", an instrument not much known on the Bombay side.

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TINNEVELLY (INDIA)

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 16 POINTS DOWN

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 2.

The New York Cotton market opened at a rise of 3 points but ruled easy on favourable weather report and hedge selling. The market closed at a decline of 16 points.

New York, Oct. 2.	
Previous Closing Rate	19.11
To-day's Opening Rate	19.14
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate ..	18.95
Difference	—.16

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Oct. 2.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 6 points, but continued rain over the Eastern Belt and the expectation of further rain opened prices at a rise of 8 points and advanced to 11 points. In the afternoon owing to better weather prices declined and closed at a rise of 4 points.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.	
Previous Closing Rate ..	10.07
To-day's Opening Rate ..	10.15
Difference	plus .08
To-day's Closing Rate ..	10.11
Difference	plus .04

EXPECTATION.

The Liverpool market is expected to open at a decline of 6 points.

Broach April-May is expected to open at Rs. 343.

LORD AND LADY IRWIN

—:o:—

ARRIVE IN BOMBAY ON 25TH INST.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and acting Governor-General and Viscountess Goschen will arrive at Ballard Pier at 7-00 a.m. on the 25th October. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin will land at the Gateway of India at 8-10 a.m. on the same date. Lord and Lady Irwin will leave Ballard Pier at 5-30 p.m. on the 25th for Delhi and Viscount and Viscountess Goschen will sail for England on the 26th October. Both the arrivals and departures will be private."

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1929.

A Lawless Law.

The Bombay Government have scored for the time being in carrying through the Legislative Council by a large majority the second reading of the Goonda Bill, as amended by the Select Committee and having secured the rejection of all amendments. They have scored because they have taken unfair advantage of the still lingering public uneasiness caused by the recent riots in the City and because in addition to their usual allies some capitalists with more nervousness than foresight supported them in the blind confidence that the Act would not be misused. In normal times Government would not have dared to bring forward such a Bill even as an emergency measure. For, some of its provisions, as we have pointed out more than once before, constitute an outrage on the first principles of justice. One of its worst provisions empowers even a Police Commissioner to deport a man on the merest suspicion, not on the ground that he has committed an offence but that he is likely to commit one. The man is to be deported without even the semblance of a trial and is denied even a right of appeal to a judicial Court. It passes our understanding how any man with any sense of justice can for a moment countenance such a lawless law. It is a tragic spectacle that men like Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji should coolly swallow such a proposition. The Select Committee has left this glaring provision practically untouched. And the Home Member declared that Government were not proposing any judicial act but an executive act and that any importation of a judicial procedure would take away its force. We are not much surprised at the executive asking for an irresponsible procedure. But what shall we say of a Legislature that tamely submits to such a demand?

The amended Bill is at least in one respect worse than the original inasmuch as it brings under its swoop editors and public leaders who may be supposed by officialdom to "incite" people by their writings and speeches and who in common parlance do not pass for "hooligans" the class professed to be aimed at in the statement of objects of the Bill. Intoxicated by the support he had received from men like Mr. Marzaban, the Home Member had the temerity to say that those people who wrote articles in various newspapers and by giving flaring headlines alarmed the people unnecessarily thoroughly deserved to be brought within the scope of the Bill. We agree that no man, whoever he be, should be above law. But we demand that every man whether he is a hooligan, or an editor or a Home Member, should be tried by a Court of Law before he is condemned and deported and that at least he should have a right of appeal to a Judicial Court to test whether or not the Executive that has condemned him unheard has played the tyrant.

In Tory Shoes

The anxiety of the British Imperialist Press that the MacDonald Government after their advent to power will do something so "rash and foolish" as to damage the cause of the Empire is now allayed. The new Labour Government are showing every indication of carrying on the Imperialist policy of their predecessors. The amazing declaration of Dr. Drummond Shiels at the Labour Conference at Brighton that "there was the utmost freedom of speech in India consistent with the preservation of public order" is a case in point. The Conference rejected Mr. Fenner Brockway's proposal for "reference back" to the Executive of their final paragraph on the "Parliamentary report," because there was no question put to the Commons regarding prosecutions in India. Evidently the Conference was satisfied with Dr. Drummond Shiels' assurance that all was well in India and his grandiloquent announcement that Labour would remain "true to its principles and its pledges." India knows what value to attach to this declaration when a responsible Labour Minister chooses to misrepresent the real situation in India. Prosecutions and convictions for sedition on the flimsiest of grounds have been frequent in India of late. We need only refer to the conviction of Messrs. Ramanand Chatterjee, and Annapurniah and of the Punjab Congressmen Dr. Satyapal and Gazi Abdur Rahman. The radio message sent by American friends of India to Mr. MacDonald protesting against "the outrage on the freedom of the Press" in India is certainly very opportune.

New Regime In Egypt.

A message from Cairo states Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud and his colleagues are resigning following recent conversations between the leader of the Wafd, Nahas Pasha, and Sir Percy Loraine, the new British High Commissioner in Egypt. Nahas Pasha is reported to have been satisfied with the result of the interview. This can only mean that the regime of Egypt's little Mussolini is at an end and that the country insists on the return of genuine parliamentary government before discussing the draft agreement proposed by Britain. Mahmoud Pasha would have succeeded in his object of "wangling" the elections to a new parliament in a manner satisfactory to his party, only if Britain had consented to his remaining at the head of the administration. But the Wafd with its previous experience of the Dictator's anxiety to manipulate the electoral laws to his own advantage strongly and successfully protested against the idea of his remaining Premier during the interim period. Egypt has an opportunity now of having a parliament elected in a free and unfettered manner and the newly elected representatives of the people will be the fittest persons to discuss the draft agreement.

University School Of Economics.

The latest report of the Bombay University School of Economics and Sociology bears ample testimony to the good work it is doing in introducing promising graduates to research work, besides preparing students for the M.A. examination. During the year 1928-29 it had about 35 students in the Economics department and about as many in the department of Sociology. It is gratifying to note that as many as 29 students are under training for research work, the subjects chosen by many of them being of great practical interest. A popular feature of the work of the School is that from time to time members of the staff are giving extra lectures on subjects of economic and social importance in the School itself and also in the affiliated colleges and before public bodies with a view to establishing closer co-operation with other institutions, working towards the same end, such as the Social Service League and the Co-operative Institute. We think it is time Political Science was added to the subjects taught in the School.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HOW IT CAN BE SECURED

(BY K. S. R. IYER.)

That India is predominantly an agricultural country is an undisputed fact. That she will remain so for a considerably long time is also true. But that she can equally become a manufacturing country cannot be doubted. When we make this statement we have in mind that wonderful virile country on the other side of the globe, namely, Canada. Agriculture once held undisputed sway over this country. In fact it was the chief source of its wealth. Even to-day Canada's main export is wheat. But the recent developments in manufacturing and mining are seriously contesting that position. The output of the Canadian factories is not only increasing with great rapidity but with the improved methods of manufacture, the growth in this direction has been very striking. The reason for this transformation of Canada from a purely agricultural into a vast manufacturing country is not far to seek. It is the funds which insurance companies had accumulated, which have been the main source of much of the industrial progress and financial strength of Canada. Investments of these funds naturally found their way not only in Government loans but also in railroad securities, in public utility concerns such as tramway companies, gas and electric companies, power, heat, telephone and other similar service for home and business uses.

NEED FOR CAPITAL.

Thus it will be seen that before any country can become a manufacturing country, it must not only have large natural resources, but it must also have the necessary capital for large industrial undertakings. India has no doubt vast natural resources and as such has greater chances of becoming an industrial country. But the difficulty has always been want of capital. Such capital, however, can only be created by developing credit institutions like banks and insurance companies. If certain industries such as textile, jute and steel have developed even in spite of dearth of capital and several extraneous adverse factors there can be no doubt that with the growth of credit institutions like insurance and banks, India can look forward with confidence to a greater era of industrial awakening and widespread business development. At present it is true, she has her own peculiar problems, political situation being the one thing which agitates the public mind to the exclusion practically of every other problem. This is really unfortunate, but there appears to be no escape from it for the time being. While, therefore, we may lament and bear so far as the political situation is concerned it behoves us more than ever to strengthen our position wherever we can by concentrating our attention in those directions where we cannot only help ourselves, but can also considerably diminish the power of foreign domination. One of those lines is the insurance industry of this country.

THE OUTSTANDING INDUSTRY.

To-day insurance is the outstanding industry in every part of the globe excepting India. Insurance companies have built up such huge funds that they have become a veritable reservoir from which flows capital in all directions. This has enabled the countries concerned to extend their transportation and other facilities which naturally help industrial development. The funds accumulated by Indian companies so far are too meagre for us to utilise them for these activities. Nevertheless it is an undoubted fact that no improvement can be expected in any of the directions indicated above unless credit institutions such as insurance companies and banks are developed in a country. The more, therefore, the public support is there for Indian companies, the more will it help to build up such credit institutions having very large funds and reserves available for investments on an extensive scale. And when this has been done, it will inevitably pave the way for ushering in a greater era of industrial and agricultural development, thus leading to the economic regeneration and to more and more national unity which more than anything else is the greatest problem of India to-day awaiting to be solved.

WHAT BUSINESSMEN HAVE DONE.

Somebody has said that no achievement is possible without a soul behind it, i.e., without imagination. It is the businessman that can point to real achievements to-day. In fact the present-day civilisation owes much of its greatness to the businessman. Time was when other walks of life had a greater hold on the imagination of men. To-day the outstanding personalities in the world are the giant businessmen who have developed and perfected great industrial plants and manufacturing concerns. It is because of the fact that by their enterprise businessmen have brought the benefits of advanced science and inventions to the very door of the people that they loom so large in the public eye. Service has been their watchword and they find their greatest reward in the satisfaction of achievement. Thus the modern businessman is a happy mixture of both spiritual and material elements. India certainly possesses such type of business men. The house of Tatas is an illustration in point. There are other names equally worthy of being mentioned. Most of them are closely associated with the Indian insurance companies. It is in their hands to make these institutions grow up to the same height as similar institutions have grown in other countries. Theirs is the opportunity.

THE STUMBLING-BLOCK.

The greatest stumbling-block in the way of Indian insurance companies is the number of Indians and Indian firms holding the agencies of non-Indian companies. But obviously there are some technical difficulties in the way, such as agency rules which often prevent an Indian company taking up the agency of an Indian insurance company. This, however, is a very important question which has not been given sufficient consideration by the Indian insurance companies. More than anything else it is this matter which calls for urgent attention on the part of the Indian companies. With the backing of such powerful personalities as are represented in the Board of Directorate of Indian companies, coupled with the fact that most of them are in one way or other connected with the major industries of this country, it is certainly not difficult to find a way out. Even if it involves a certain amount of sacrifice on the part of Indian companies holding such foreign agencies it must be cheerfully borne as there can be no doubt ultimately that it will lead to good. In the beginning it would mean some financial loss in the shape of commissions earned. But when it involves a very important question of national interest, smaller interests should not be allowed to come in the way. After all what does it matter to big capitalists and industrialists? A loss of few thousands of rupees is nothing nor is it difficult for such big firms to find other means of compensating this loss. Eventually all these temporary losses can be recouped from Indian insurance companies themselves. If that giant personality in the motor trade of the world, Henry Ford, can scrap a factory worth crores of rupees just because he found that it did not suit the larger interest (which was certainly the national interest), it is nothing for the Indian businessman to scrap this agency connection with non-Indian companies. Even as Henry Ford has built up a new factory to suit modern conditions, our businessmen also can build up new connections to suit our own conditions. India is several centuries behind Western countries in regard to material developments and there are many old and out-of-date institutions to be scraped if she is to keep pace with other countries. We have had enough of complacent attitude with things as they are, but this will not do if we are to be any force in the world. The time has come for us to give up the attitude of allowing things to drift. We have cursed enough our ancestors for having neglected their opportunities. It shall not be said of this generation at least that they also continued the most ignoble practice of helping foreign interests to the detriment of true national interests.

Notes of the Day

Congress and Labour.

The Working Committee of the Congress, having considered its Secretary's report on the Golmuri tin-plate workers' strike, has passed a resolution stating that the workers' demand for a Board of Conciliation is eminently reasonable and just and regretting that the Bihar Government has so far declined to entertain this modest demand. It will be remembered that the Bihar Government's conduct was severely censured by many members of the Assembly including those who represented employers' interests. The Working Committee still hopes that a representative Committee will soon be appointed to enquire into the grievances of the strikers "with full powers to grant such relief as the strikers may be found be entitled." The growing interest of the Congress in workers' and peasants' grievances is a very hopeful sign. It is but right that the Congress as the foremost people's institution should fight for the interests of the toiling millions of the country.

The Miracle.

A Cabinet Minister must boost his Chief. It is the proper thing to do for a politician who wants to "arrive", but Mr. Herbert Morrison overdid it in his unctuous raise of Mr. MacDonald at the annual Conference of the Labour Party at Brighton. Perhaps he became conscious in the end of the folly of indulging in unadulterated praise because he remarked at last that he was speaking as the President of the Conference and not as a member of the Government. Mr. MacDonald has put his hand to a good many things of prime importance, but St. Ramsay has not yet achieved the "miracle". Nor is there is much "romance," pace Mr. Morrison, in the progress of the Labour Party in Britain during the last thirty years.

The Agitation Extends.

By a large majority of 43 votes to 17 the Madras Legislative Council has passed a resolution recommending to the Government that the introduction of the revised rates of assessment due on all re-settlement operations relating to the present rate be put off till the land revenue assessment system is placed on a satisfactory basis and the Land Revenue Bill is passed. It is remarkable that the Congress, the Independent Nationalist, and the Justice Party members all voted for the motion, even the Ministers remaining neutral. Evidently, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's recent propaganda in Madras with regard to land revenue reform has borne some fruit. If the Government pay no heed to the warning of the Council, they will be only adding to the already acute agrarian discontent all over the country. The masses are no longer prepared to be taxed without their consent.

Expected Squabbles.

One is curious to know if there are unseen forces working behind the squabbles in the Indian Central Committee, of which one hears so much almost every day. According to the latest report Sir Hari Singh Gour and his three dissenting colleagues had an interview with Lord Irwin presumably about their grievances, real or imaginary. There is some propriety in Lord Irwin being interviewed on the subject as he, more than anybody else, was responsible for the creation of the unwanted unrepresentative Committee. The farce he began was continued by Sir John Simon, who is now discreetly silent about his "Joint Free Conference". How long will the members of the Committee play into their hands?

There He Worked.

"Is your father working?"

"Oh, yes, and for the same people."

"Who are they?"

"Wife and six children."

What the People Say

MEMORY OF LAST BIRTH

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In India the theory of reincarnation is a settled fact for centuries together. It is owing to the Western education that the new generation in India has become sceptic and would not think of faith and belief in writings of yore. As to the western world thinkers no doubt there is a change of the angle of vision towards the subject of reincarnation owing to the influence of the wide publicity of Theosophical literature but nobody takes this theory of reincarnation as a setled fact.

As a proof to the above statement I give below an account of a girl whose identity has been recently tested by me with the help of my friends.

There is a Brahmin contractor named Shewaprasad Mishra in Ellichpur, Amraoti District in Central Provinces, India. His wife's name is Kashibai. He has a daughter named Lata aged eight years. This young girl when three years old used to be delighted to see a photo of her grandmother drawn while she was on a death bed. This Lata would call the said photo to be hers while she was in this world in her last incarnation. When this Lata grew five years old once she was reprimanded and thrashed by her mother Kashibai. Miss Lata had by her side her father's maternal aunt named Gullubai to whom she said this Kashibai was my daughter-in-law in my last incarnation and I then treated her very well still she now beats me and thrashes me! Lata often remembers incidents of her last birth in the mornings and evenings.

She was asked by us all whether she remembered her last incarnation and in reply told us that she was the step-mother of Mr. Shewaprasad Mishra and mother-in-law of Kashibai her present mother and was born in Hirapure a small village near Ellichpur and her name in that incarnation was Penjibai and she was married to Shewaprasad's father when she was only five years old. She gave the name of the place (Hirapur near Ellichpur) where she was born, her sister's name, her father's name, gave correct location of her house, the different trees that lay in her house and the house of the person from whose well she used to fetch water for use. In order to convince all of us she told us that while she was living in Hirapur twenty years ago she had kept Rs. 4 in the crevice of a beam of her house in Hirapure and the amount was found there after twenty years, i.e. just now when her father had taken her to Hirapure

Further she told us that she fully remembered the persons who accompanied her while she had gone to holy places such as Gaya and Jagannath. All this perfectly tallied and is corroborated by Brahmachary Ramnathjee who accompanied them. (This Lata, her father and her present paternal aunt). She further enumerated an incident at Jagannath about her fall (being then very old) by the push of a Bania gentleman and his offer of Re. 1 to her for compensation which she had refused.

Her name in her last incarnation was Ganjibai (being step-mother of Shewaprasad) and had a great liking for the cow in her house. This Ganjibai now named Lata told us that after her death as Ganjibai her bones were taken to Haridwar on the 13th day of her death and she went to Haridwar with the bones. She further told us that she was born as a cow at Haridwar and lived as a cow for 9 years. While she was there at Haridwar she told us that she was walking on four feet and used to eat grass in the garden of Bhiku Panda and Bhiku Panda's wife used to give her cakes to eat.

The girl Lata is now 8 years old and was in the incarnation of a cow for 9 years. She died at Ellichpore just 18 years back.

From the above instance the theory of progressive incarnation of ego profounded in the Theosophical literature falls to the ground. In our Eastern literature on incarnation, an ego does go to either lower or higher grade of creation, i.e. either to the stage of animals or to the stage of higher beings according to his desires at the time of parting from this world. Various instances of higher ego taking birth in the lower state of society or lower creation, i.e. animals or birds are, to be found in the historical records or such as Mahabharat and other Puranas.—Yours, etc.,

T. B. KHARE.
Bombay, Sept. 25.

INDIAN WOMEN DOCTORS AND THEIR RIGHTS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We were very much interested to read the article on medical work among Indian women published in the "Times of India" of 13th September by Rosalie Acason. It appears that some of our Western sisters are more concerned about the welfare of Indian women than we of India are. It appears from the article that Miss Rathbone is agitating for a Women's Medical Service to be controlled by the Central Government. Rosalie Acason thinks it is a sensible suggestion. How can any one call it sensible when after a long and careful consideration the Montague-Chelmsford Reform Scheme which was formulated in 1919 advocates a decentralisation policy and consequently medical relief is now a transferred subject?

We think that the Provincial Governments were perfectly justified in refusing grants to the Women's Medical Service as it exists to-day. We really fail to see the necessity for the formation of a Women's Medical Service on lines parallel to the I.M.S. as suggested in the article. Is there any country which has a service of this kind for women? Then why impose it on India? If, there is any justification for the I.M.S. which was originally intended as a military reserve, there is none whatsoever for a parallel service for women. The W.M.S., even as it exists to-day, is reserved for women with British qualifications only, of whom the larger proportion consists of British women. Why this special reservation? It is not justifiable at the present day when so many Indian medical women with adequate medical qualifications and hospital experience are available. The idea of reserving the Service for those possessing British qualifications only, is wholly wrong. Obviously the service is not run in the interest of Indian women. We can quote instances where Indian women with the highest British qualifications were refused admission on the plea of want of experience. Again, women with long hospital experience and capable of doing independent gynaecological surgery were refused on the score of want of foreign qualifications. What does the cadre of W.M.S. consist of? How many of them are highly qualified? The L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S., of England is no better than any of the degree qualifications of Indian universities. What special experience can the majority of those who possess it boast of before they come out to India?

Any one with even a little sense of justice will agree that Indians must have a prior claim to employment in their own country. Medical education in India is rapidly advancing and is daily improving in efficiency. We are sure many more women will come forward if they have some hopes of opportunities for utilising their knowledge to the best advantage of their country.

Does the writer of the article realise the amount of unostentatious yet constructive work done by independent Indian medical women under very adverse circumstances which are only known to the people of the country?

We admit there is much room for improvement. But whatever suggestions are made with that in view should fitly be made in consultation with Indian medical women who possess better knowledge of the needs of their own country women. Above all, whoever contemplates new schemes of reorganisation must keep the interest of Indian medical women prominently in mind.

We are sure that we are voicing the feelings of all Indian medical women in making these suggestions.—Yours, etc.,

D. J. R. DADABHOY.
J. E. MISTRI.
K. NOWRANGE.

ALL INDIA TELEGRAPHMEN'S CONFERENCE

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is resolved to hold a Conference of all India Telegraphmen in Bombay on the ninth, tenth and eleventh of October. The object of holding such a Conference is to place before the Government of India in a representative character some of the most reasonable demands on behalf of telegraphmen from all over India particularly the telegraph delivery staff. Unions and Associations of telegraph employees have for a considerable length of time made representations to the Government of India with regard to better conditions of service such as annual promotions, half rate pensions, etc., but to no effect. In July 1927, the Pombay Presidency Telegraph Workmen's Union submitted a memorial to the Government of India containing two principal demands on behalf of the telegraph delivery staff, viz., half rate pension and admission to superior service. Both of these most reasonable demands were turned down by the Government though the Union did all in its power to pursuade the Government at least to concede one of the demands, viz., half rate pension. It is necessary to explain why this particular demand was repeatedly put forward. The existing rate of pension for the telegraph delivery staff is rupees four and eight annas per month throughout India. Though the postal delivery staff does the same kind of work as the telegraph delivery staff and in certain cases the duties of the telegraph delivery staff are more onerous as they have to run from one end of the city to another even at night. The Government have admitted the postal delivery staff to superior service with all its advantages and the telegraph delivery staff is refused even this small concession. Admission to the superior service will bring about a most satisfactory solution of the whole question as the present scale of pension will be revised and men will be given pension at the rate of half their retiring pay. On the score that it was an All-India question and it required very careful deliberations the Government of India put this question off since July 1927 promising from time to time that the matter was receiving their earnest attention. No comment is needed to show that a monthly pension of rupees four and a half after thirty or forty years of strenous service is ridiculous and yet the Government has hopelessly failed to show any sympathy to even this most reasonable demand. In view of the growing restlessness amongst the working classes in India particularly in big towns like Bombay and Calcutta the Government Service Associations did alll in their power to secure an amicable settlement of the whole question but to no purpose. When after so much of constitutional representation it was clearly seen thatt the Government of India was not going to budge an inch it was decided to hold an All-India Conference in order to decide what joint and concerted action should be taken to force the Government to grant this demand. A strike of the telegraph delivery staff all over India is now contemplated as an answer to the unsympathetic attitude of the Government but before the same is launched it is decided to make a final representation to the Government through an All-India Conference. This Conference will be attended by delegates from all over India and a momentous decision is going to be taken. It is for the public now to see the justice or otherwise of the proposed step. Will Government listen and avert another strike of an All-India magnitude?—Yours, etc.,

B. D. MISTRY,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay Presidency Telegraph Workmens' Union.
510, Moos Building,
Kalkadevi.

A FORCED LANDING

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Moscow.—Costes, believed to have lost his way while flying over Siberia, flew north instead of east from Novosibirsk and was seen at two on Sunday afternoon over Kirensk. It is supposed that he has been compelled to land near Taiga. Rescue measures have been taken.—Reuter.

ARAB STRIKE POSTPONED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Jerusalem.—The proposed Arab strike mentioned in the message of 30th September has been postponed pending a visit of the delegation of the Arab Executive to the High Commissioner.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT

—:o:—

ARBITRATOR'S AWARD CHALLENGED

BUYER'S REFUSAL TO TAKE DELIVERY

Before Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court came on the suit filed by Narbheram Naranji against Messrs. Ralli Bros to have an award set aside.

The Plaintiffs' case was that on 19th June 1926 he agreed to purchase from the defendants 3 cases each containing 150 pieces of cloth as per samples at the price and on the terms and conditions mentioned in the agreement. The said goods arrived in Bombay in January 1927. The plaintiff alleged that on inspection of the shipment samples, he found that the designs thereof did not tally with the designs of the basic samples. He accordingly complained to the defendants about the difference in the designs, and refused to take delivery.

On August 7th 1928 the defendants called upon the plaintiff to refer the dispute to arbitration and appointed one Mr. Fox as their arbitrator. The plaintiff refused to go to arbitration contending that the arbitration clause in the indent did not apply to the

Accordingly on 12th October 1928 after due intimation to the plaintiff, Mr. Fox as sole arbitrator published his award ex-parte. The arbitrator held that as to 120 pieces out of the goods the plaintiff was entitled to an allowance of 4 annas as piece and awarded the defendants Rs. 3,400 less Rs. 30 for the allowance.

The plaintiff submitted that in as much as the dispute in question was not covered by the arbitration clause, the arbitrator had no jurisdiction to proceed in the matter or make the award. He also submitted that even if the arbitrator had jurisdiction the award was bad in law in as much as the arbitrator had no power to order the plaintiff to take delivery of the goods with an allowance. and further that the award was not binding upon him and should be set aside.

The defendants denied that the shipment samples differed from the basic samples, and said that the goods were of the contract description.

The case is proceeding.

Mr. M. L. Maneksha instructed by Messrs Merwanji Kola appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Engineer with Mr. B J. Desai instructed by Messrs Little and Co for the defendants.

DEVELOPMENT OF JOINT STOCK BANKS

—:o:—

IMPERIAL BANK SHOULD NOT COMPETE

MADRAS Sept 30.

"For the growth and development of joint stock banks it is absolutely necessary that the Imperial Bank with its huge resources should not compete with them," said Rao Bahadur Appu Nedungadi, Managing Director of the Nedungadi Bank, the premier bank in the West Coast replying to the numerous felicitations that were showered on him at the Willington Club for having popularised banking on western lines in the southwest of India. He was entertained at tea. The Hon'ble Mr. M. Krishnan Nair Law Member presided. The function was attended by Rajah Annamalai Chettiar, Mr. A Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr. Justice Jackson, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and others.

THE RESPECT OF THE MOPHLAS

Mr. Nedungadi referred to one incident to show the esteem in which their bank is being held in the West Coast. The capital from a very modest beginning now to 1 crore of rupees and the Bank has about 15 branches. The Moplahs held the bank in great respect. During the recent Moplah rebellion the branches of the Bank in the very centre of the rebillion were left untouched by the rebels though other banks were looted without discrimination. Mr. Nedungadi said that that was due to his Moplah clients who were many and said that the best way of treating the Moplah would be to take him into one's confidence when he would behave extremely beautifully. The function was a great success.—Free Press.

Karachi.—The Outward Air Mail left on Tuesday morning, being two days late.—A. P.

Madras.—In connection with the Non-Brahmin Confederation, arrangements are being made to hold a social conference at Nellore under the presidentship of Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, President of the Madras Corporation.—A. P.

TINPLATE COMPANY DISPUTE

—:o:—

WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVE OPTIMISTIC

DONATIONS FROM LONDON UNIONS

JAMSHEDPUR, Oct. 1.

Mr. W. V. R. Naidu, who led a deputation to Simla on behalf of the Tinplate Company workers, returned yesterday. He expressed high hopes, after what he heard and witnessed at Simla and was confident of an honourable settlement of the protracted labour dispute at an early date.

Popular opinion, in the Local Legislative Council and in the Legislative Assembly, left him the impression that the Government would certainly adopt some measure to expedite the settlement of the dispute, even if the Company happened to be failing in its duty.

Mr. Abdul Bari, M.L.C., is staying here to conduct the affairs in connection with the strike.

Donations of Pounds Fifty and Twenty-five have been received from the British Trade Union Congress and the Steel Corporation Union, London, respectively for the relief of the strikers.—Free Press.

FIGHT "ARMY OF SARDAS"

—:o:—

DELHI REACTIONARIES BUSY

DELHI, Oct. 2.

Unsuccessful campaigns are being organised by a small section of Muslims and Hindus of Delhi against the Sarda Bill. A few Maulanas issued big posters saying "Islam in danger" and urging Muslims to be up in lakhs to fight "the army of Sardas." The poster urges the Muslims to defy law and asks "when Hindus are sacrificing their lives for freedom, is it not the duty of the Muslims to offer their lives for safeguarding Islam?"

PROPAGANDA OF PRO-SARDAITES.

Khwaja Hasan Nizami, the leading Muslim Pir and the majority of the Muslims are however in favour of the Bill and are doing propaganda for the Bill.

The Pandits of Delhi who are opposed to the Bill organised a meeting to record protest against the Bill last evening. But the meeting ended in a fiasco the majority of the people who attended the meeting being in favour of the Bill and a resolution was passed supporting the Bill.—Free Press.

ORTHODOXY RUNS AMOK.

—:o:—

VICEROY REQUESTED TO VETO SARDA BILL.

BENARES, Oct. 2.

Strong criticisms were levelled against Messrs. Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, and other reformers and against Government last night at a meeting organised by the opponents of Sarda Bill. Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., arrived yesterday and presided at the meeting. Resolutions regarding the Sarda Bill as being against religion and requesting the Viceroy not to give assent to the measure, were passed. Another resolution expressed no confidence in members who supported the Bill in the Assembly and appealed to the electorates to elect persons who might look after their interests and their religions. Both Hindus and Muslims spoke on the resolutions. Members of both the communities attended the meeting.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF

—:o:—

Lahore.—In reply to a letter of Sardar Mangal Singh asking permission to interview Sardar Gopal Singh and Master Kabul Singh in jail, the Inspector General of Prisons informs they broke hunger-strike on the 21st September and the interview therefore could not be granted.—Free Press.

Lahore.—The case under section 498 I.P.C. for the alleged enticing away of a married girl which was proceeding against Tara Chand who is believed to have offered bail for Jatin Das, Mrs. Shanti and her father has been dismissed by the Magistrate —Free Press.

Lahore.—Lala Sitaram alias Bandemataram was sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner, Jullunder to seven years' imprisonment, four years' rigorous and three years simple, under the Arms Act. The accused refused to defend himself.—Free Press.

Dr. Annie Besant's birthday was celebrated by the Nagpur Theosophical branch.—A. P.

OFFICIAL-CAPITALIST UNHOLY ALLIANCE

—:o:—

All Amendments to Goonda Bill Rejected

MEASURE "AIMED AT TRADE UNION WORKERS AND NEWSPAPER EDITORS"

POONA, Oct. 2.

The second reading of the "Goonda Bill" having been accepted yesterday, and as it was to be discussed clause by clause to-day, the Council was in a mood of business. There was no question list and the house at once proceeded with the Bill.

Dr. Dixit moved an amendment to the effect that the Act be on the Statute-Book only for one year instead of five. He pointed out that the measure was rushed through the House, and the Standing Orders were suspended. The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, was not translated and was passed in a panicky condition, and after one year the House would get the opportunity to reconsider and extend the period, if necessary. He hoped that the emergency would not continue after one year hence the Act should not be on the Statute Book for five years. Sir Vasantrao Dabholker opposed the amendment refuting the statement that the Bill was rushed through. He asked if, the Council was dissolved and, in the meantime, emergency arose when one year had elapsed who was to extend the period. If there would be no emergency what harm was there if the limit was fixed at five. The necessity of such a measure was substantiated by the Riot Inquiry Committee, and the one year limit would make it useless.

The mover of the Amendment, replying, said that if the Council was dissolved the new Council might extend the period if necessary.

The Home Member opposed the amendment and the motion was lost.

Dr. Dikshit moved another amendment making the period three instead of five.

"A DISGRACEFUL LEGACY."

Messrs. Swaminarayan and Bechar supported, the former suggesting that they should not leave such a disgraceful legacy for the Reformed Council which would not last after three years would come within five years. Mr. Petit opposed the amendment stating that five years itself was too short a limit. If emergency would not last after thre eyears what harm was there if it was five years. According to him the emergency would continue to exist for a long time to come. The Home Member agreed with Mr. Petit that five years was too short a limit and they wanted a permanent measure. He opposed the amendment which was lost without a division.

Clause 2 was carried.

Then came up Rao Bahadur Kale's amendments to Clause 5 to the effect that the order directing a bad character to remove himself from the Presidency area should be passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, instead of the Commissioner of Police. He said that the original provision was against the spirit of times and the spirit of the Government of India Act. He pointed out that corresponding to the District Magistrate who was to pass such order in the Suburban District there was the Chief Presidency Magistrate and hence his name should be substituted instead of the Commissioner of Police. When asked whether he wanted to make it a judicial measure, he replied that it would be quasi-judicial.

Mr. Pradhan supported, remarking that it was an amendment which should appear to the House as a very reasonable one. This section, taken along with section 6, which invests the Commissioner of Police with a quasi-judicial function would authorise the latter to sit in judgment over his own action.

A MOCKERY.

Section 5 thus militates against section, 6, which gives an opportunity to the person against whom such an order is passed to prove why that should not be passed. This would make this provision a mockery. He thought that the District Magistrate would be acting in his judicial capacity and so corresponding to him a Chief Presidency Magistrate who should be invested with this authority.

Mr. Patil also supported pointing out that if by "District Magistrate," was meant the Executive Officer "Collector" would have been the right word.

Messrs. Swaminarayan, Ginwalla, Pahaljani and Nariman supported.

Mr. Nariman said he could not understand the distinction drawn between the executive and judicial acts. All acts were partially executive and partially judicial. He challenged the Government to point out a single Act where at some stage the judiciary did not interfere.

WANTED QUICK ACTION.

Mr. Petit, the Home Secretary and the Home Member opposed the amendment and reiterated the same arguments, viz., they wanted an executive measure and quick action and avoid delay. The amendment was put to vote and lost by 30 votes versus 38.

MR. JOSHI'S AMENDMENT.

After lunch, Mr. Joshi's amendment substituting "about to commit" by "attempting to commit" was taken up. The mover pointed out that the original words gave vague powers and "attempting" would pin down and definite powers given to the police. Unless some attempt on the part of the individual was proved it would be unjust to remove him summarily from the Presidency area.

Messrs. Dixit and Swaminarayan supported Mr. Nawale.

Legal Remembrancer and the Home Member opposed, the latter pointing out that it would reduce preventive powers that were to be given to Government by this measure. The amendment was lost

Mr. Swaminarayan moved an amendment to drop the words "inciting by words either spoken or written" which were inserted in the Select Committee.

Mr. Shivadasani supported, observing that innocent men would suffer. The mover pointed out that these words aimed not at hooligans and bad characters, but at legitimate Trade Union workers and newspaper editors.

Messrs. Patil, Husainbhai and the Legal Remembrancer opposed. The latter observed that the words were inserted only to make clear the meaning of "abetting" which was already there, and which covered the meaning of these words. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Dixit moved an amendment making the period for which bad character is to remove from the Presidency area three months instead of six, which was lost without a division.

CLAUSE 5 PASSED.

All other amendments were rejected, and clause five was passed. The Bill will be finished to-morrow and the report of the Public Accounts Committee will be discussed.—Free Press.

CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED ON SEDITION CHARGE.

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PATNA, Oct. 2.

Sjt. Manindra Narain Ray, Secretary, Patna Town Congress Committee and sub-editor of "Searchlight" who is being prosecuted here under Sections 124-A and 153 I.P.C. was arrested this morning in the "Searchlight" office on a fresh charge of sedition on the strength of a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta in respect of his book "Kakori Shadajantra" which was proscribed in July last by the Bengal Government immediately after publication. Mr. Ray was released on bail of Rs. 100. The case will be taken up for hearing on the 22nd October.—Free Press.

Rangoon—Two Afghan Sardars Abdul Kadir Khan Effendi and Abdul Aziz Khan arrived here from Kalaw, where the whole Afghan party is being detained.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

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THEIR RIGHT TO EQALITY OF STATUS

MR. ANANTANI TALKS ON THE RADIO

Mr. Biharilal Anantani, a member of the East African Indian Deputation, in the course of a Radio talk on "Indians in East Africa" said:—

You are, no doubt, aware that Indians in all the component parts of East Africa, viz., Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and the Ex German East Africa now known as Tanganyika Territory possess to day immense vested interests. We went to East Africa not as coolies but as Wazirs of the great Arab Sultans and so great was our influence that we had our firms as far as Congo and Seiruleone and we supplied Vasco da Gama an Indian pilot sailor, Kana, to show to him the route to India. Uganda and Tanganyika offer the best possibilities for growing cotton and Sisal, Kenya for coffee and Zanzibar for colves and cocoanuts. There is a large scope for various industries not excluding the field to expand textile industry. It will indeed be a happy day for India when her commercial men and intelligentsia begin to devote more attention to the expansion of India's trade and commerce in East Africa, the natural colony for India for the settlement of her surplus population, offering field for development of the intellectual resources of India now seen fading for want of scope. Therein lies the real solidarity of India's colonization abroad.

DEMANDS OF INDIANS.

My countrymen, the object of our visit to this country is to meet you through your institutions and the Government of India firstly in order to educate public opinion on the real position of the Indians in East Africa and then endeavour to achieve sufficient political rights such as Common Franchise which is the principal basis on which the equal and respectable status of Indians as British citizens within what is called the Commonwealth of Free British Nations so materially depends. You have before you the ten principal demands submitted by the deputation to the Indian public and the Government of India. Over and above the introductions of common Electoral Roll in Kenya adequate facilities for education of Indian children, medical relief, adequate representation of Indians on all the Provincial councils and admittee Indians in higher posts in all the branches of Civil Service constitute our principal requirements in East Africa.

We carry on our campaign as far as it is possible for us to do to achieve them single-handed but we feel and rightly feel that without the sincere and solid cooperation of India and the Government of India in our struggle for self-existence as citizens' final success is impossible. Remember the Rt. Hon. Sastri did not say "Kenya lost all is lost" for nothing.

CONTRIBUTION TO EAST AFRICA'S GREATNESS.

We are helped from time to time by the Government of India but we expect more solid help now in the form of bolder representation on our behalf to His Majesty's Government basing our claim not only on the ideal of India's right to possess equality in all the component parts of the Empire but certainly on the great services rendered by India in building East Africa is an invaluable asset to the Empire. Who will deny the fact that Indians built the Uganda Railway at unimaginable sacrifices and in the midst of fearful dangers? No will contradict the fact that the first British Consulate in Zanzibar the then capital of East Africa was established after Indians had established their concerns there hundreds of years ago in the name of protecting their rights and interests in East Africa? It was Sir John Kirk, and also some other British statesmen who have visited East Africa who said "But for Indians, we would not be in East Africa to-day and but for Indians as businessmen it is impossible to maintain East Africa as we do" Indians helped Great Britain in abolishing slavery fitting up caravans to help Stanley to trace the whereabouts of Livingstone and in conquering German East Africa from Germany.

AN INDIAN COLONY.

Remember, friends, the last words of the late lamented Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who in his last political testament said: "East Africa is an Indian Colony and its very administration, more particularly of Tanganyika Territory should be vested with the Government of India is our claim on this country." We come for help and hope and trust that we shall not be disappointed.

My countrymen, I thank you for the hospitality with which you have received the deputation in India. I trust that we shall go away with the confidence that in all our trials and efforts for the betterment of our condition abroad, India is always at our back.

"CAMPAIGN OF TERRORISM AND INTIMIDATION"

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(Continued from page 1.)

was maliciously and unusually arrested in the Court compound when the accused were still in the dock and the Magistrate had not left the Court premises.

PROSECUTION'S "CAMPAIGN OF TERRORISM."

The petition alleged that Mr. Horton also interfered with the correspondence passing between the accused and their friends, relatives and legal advisers. The accused had, therefore, been considerably prejudiced in their defence and the friends and advisers of the petitioners were being subjected to a campaign of terrorism and intimidation organised and carried on by the prosecution. It was, therefore, prayed that enquiries be instituted into these facts, sufficient protection be given to the accused and steps be taken to secure a fair trial for the accused.

MR. SINHA'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Sinha in the course of his arguments stated that Mr. Ranadive held a permit and had lawful authority to remain in the Court Mr. Sinha emphasised that the place where the Court was held must be a public place. He declared that even if Mr. Khairat Nabi's statements were to be taken as true contempt of Court had been committed by Mr. Horton and action against him should be recommended to authorities.—A. P.

"INSULTED."

Continuing Mr. Sinha said he, as an officer of the Court, had been insulted and criminal force used against him by Mr. Horton. This was a clear contempt of Court. The fact of threat of his arrest held out by Mr. Horton had been admitted by the Prosecution. Such conduct was highly improper and highhanded. The fact that Mr. Horton was the lessee of the building where the Court sat was also apprehensive. If they knew it in the beginning, they would have asked the Court not to hold the session there, as it was prejudicial to the defence that the Court building and compound should be leased to the complainant in the case. But after all, said Mr Sinha, Mr Horton was a doubtful kind of lessee, and had no right to eject anyone from the compound. The law did not permit the transaction of public business even in the Magistrate's residence. If Mr. Horton was the lessee of the building public record in it was not safe and their apprehension was real and genuine. Mr Horton could not play a double game of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and complainant. In this case he was a mere complainant, and had no right to restrict egress and ingress into the building. Mr. Sinha pleaded that Mr. Horton's authority over the building should be rigorously curtailed.

"UNFAIR ENQUIRY."

Mr. Hutchinson expressed the opinion that the present enquiry was not only unfair but had not even the appearance of justice. It would most likely go down to history as a ridiculous face. Friends and supporters of the accused were being illegally harassed and to crown all, defence counsel were threatened with arrest. This was nothing short of a systematic reign of terror against the defence. Mr. Sinha had been mentioned in the petition filed by the Prosecution slightingly and disrespectfully as a Vakil whereas in fact he was an Advocate. The defence all along had been very respectful to Mr. Langford James, and he had been referred to by them as the leading star of the Calcutta High Court and an eminent counsel. He was surprised to find himself being tried in a building over which Mr. Horton had an unlimited control and they were all at the sufferance of Mr. Horton. This position was impossible.

MR. NIMBKAR'S COMPLAINT.

Mr. Nimbkar, accused, complained of unjust treatment meted out to accused. The feeling they had in their minds was that the trial was a farce. The Prosecution had imposed undue interference with their private correspondence. The basic fact in the case was that the complainant, who represented His Majesty, had unlimited resources of the mightiest Empire in the world to-day, whereas they were 32 slaves of a slave country. Such were the unequal forces at work in this trial. Adequate facilities had not been given to them. Some of them knew what is obtainable in this Court was burgoise and class justice which would not be just, but as long as the impartiality of British justice was being declared to the world with the beat of drums and great pomp and show they would continue to submit petitions to show the hollowness of such a claim. Mr Nimbkar emphasised that the court of law was always a public house

"STAR CHAMBER PRACTICES".

They had not seen such Star Chamber activities anywhere in modern times, as were being employed in this case. Accused could not work out any plan of their defence without Mr. Horton knowing fully about it, as the complainant was everywhere, in Simla, in Allanabad, in Bombay, in Meerut and so on. Mr Langford James had charatersied them in one of his speeches at the time when Lilloah and Bombay strikes were on as Moscow agents fomenting industrial revolution and had recommended to Government to take action against them. He was now there as Senior Prosecution Counsel.

MR. L. JAMES' SUBMISSION.

Mr. Langford James submitted that the arrest of Mr. Ranadive was made after the Court had risen. Ranadive was twice asked to go out, but he refused. These premises were used as a Court during Courts hours and were open to public, but the building and the compound could not be open to the public all the time when the Court was not sitting. Permission to Mr. Ranadive to attend the Court was granted on the recommendation of accused Adhikari who stated that Mr. Ranadive was his cousin. The Crown Counsel strongly refuted the arguments that Mr. Ranadive attended the Court as instructor of the accused and in the capacity of a pleader or 'mukhtiar.' Proceeding, Mr. Langford James said the "ex parte" allegation of Mr. Sinha could not make out a case for the contempt of Court against Mr. Horton. Accusations and allegations, however offensive they might be, were easy to make. Grave injustice had been done to Mr. Horton who had acted with admirable restraint. Allegations of the accused that they were not getting a fair trial was most untrue The Prosecution were legally under an obligation to recover original letters from recipients and notices to certain persons like Mrs. Nambiar and Mansur could not be construed as a reign of terror against the accused.

NEVER INTERFERED WITH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Crown Counsel emphasised that Mr. Sinha had never protested to Mr. Horton against Mr. Ranadive's arrest. It had never been said before that Mr. Ranadive was a member of the Defence Committee. He had no intention of insulting Mr. Sinha. Everywhere vakils were called vakils but if Mr. Sinha did not like it he (Langford James) would henceforward straightaway address him as an advocate. (Laughter). The Crown Counsel next declared that the Prosecution had never interfered with the correspondence of the accused, and accusations to this effect were grossly inaccurate. Adverting to Mr. Nimbkar's statement Mr. Langford James asked what facilities had not been afforded to them.

Accused Shivnath Banerjee: "We want bail."

Mr. Langford James: "You might try. It is not in my hands, but what are the facilities you did not receive here?" Continuing, Mr. Langford James said: "I was the President of the European Association in 1926, whereas Lilloah and Bombay strikes occurred in 1928. On my word of honour I can say that during my presidentship and even afterwards I never referred in my speeches to any strikes in India and never recommended action against accused."

ORDERS RESERVED

The Magistrate reserved orders on the petition till to-morrow. —A.P.

MOST ADAMANT FORCE IN THE WORLD

(Continued from page 12).

Shailbala, Murdula and Savitri took part.

INDIA'S PRIDE.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in the course of his speech said that while India was most unfortunate in that she had to undergo the humiliation of being a subject country she had reason to be proud that among all the countries in the world she had the privilege of calling the greatest man living as one of her sons. The statesmen and rulers of the world had now begun to realise that the best way of securing the peace of the world was not for every country as hitherto, to compete with others in piling up armaments but in abolisning war itself. It, however remained to be seen how far the European statesmen would succeed in their attempt to abolish war and reduce armaments. But there was one man who had in a practical manner shown to the world how peace among nations could be maintained and that was Mahatma Gandhi and his method was Satyagraha the efficacy of which he had proved in South Africa and in India.

It was fortunate for the world as well as India, Mr. Brelvi said, that Mahatma Gandhi led the national movement in India at the time when the people's indignation flamed throughout the country at a result of Britain's cruel betrayal after the war which India had helped the Allies to win. The Mahatma directed that indignation into the greatest non-violent struggle that the world had witnessed. That struggle, that is, the Non-Cooperation movement, had not brought Swaraj to India. But who could doubt that it was due to the Non-Cooperation movement that Swaraj, which seemed a century far off to most of them over a decade ago, now seemed to them so near that they were even ready to sever all connection with Britain within a few months if the latter did not agree to an honourable settlement? For this progress they owed thanks to Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi, however, had not benefited India alone by presenting her with

the matchless weapon of Satyagraha, he had also benefited the world by giving a practical demonstration, on a vaster scale than had ever been witnessed before, of the superiority of Satyagraha or soul force ever brute force, in maintaining the peace of the world. How successfully India had imbibed his teachings, which could only be practised by the truly strong, was demonstrated by the Akalis at Guruka Bagh, by the peasants and their brave mothers, wives and sisters in Bardoli and by Jatin Das in Lahore Jail.

SECRET OF HIS POPULARITY.

The secret of Mahatma Gandhi's hold on the people lay in the fact that he was as perfect an embodiment of Truth and Sacrifice as a human being could be. He did not ask others to make sacrifices which he himself was not prepared to make. In this he differed from not a few of their leaders who said one thing and meant another, who did not always believe in or did not practise what they preached and hence lost the confidence of their countrymen. The Mahatma always said what he believed in and practised what he preached and for the sake of Truth he was prepared to make the highest sacrifice.

THE TRUE LEADER.

That was the mark of the true leader and that was the reason why he was the idol of his countrymen who with one voice had appealed to him to preside over the Lahore Congress and looked upon him as the only man who could win Swaraj for them.

A PRICELESS GIFT.

The Mahatma's life, Mr. Brelvi said, was a priceless gift of Providence to them and the question was whether they were worthy of such a gift. They could only prove themselves worthy by making the utmost use of it by acting up to his teachings. The Mahatma did not ask much from them. He did not want every Indian to dedicate his or her life to the service of the country but he did want every man or woman to give in the service of the country all that he or she could. They were the most fortunate people in the world because not only were they 32 crores in number but they had also as their leader a man the like of whom was born once in many centuries. If only one crore of them followed the programme laid down by him no power on earth could keep them away from Swaraj for a single day.

THE WOMEN'S PART.

But their misfortune was that, not to speak of a crore, they had not even a lakh of men and women fully equipped and prepared to carry out that programme. This unfortunate state of things was due, to no small extent, to the fact that their sisters had not played in their national struggle the part that was expected of them and that women had played in countries which had recently won freedom and had become progressive.

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the President and the lecturer.

CELEBRATIONS AT CALICUT

CALICUT, Oct. 2.

Mahatma Gandhi's 60th birthday was enthusiastically celebrated here to-day. A meeting was held at the Town Hall at which speeches were made. After the meeting, there was a procession which went through the principal streets. Khaddar was hawked briskly throughout the town.—Free Press.

CELEBRATION IN LAHORE.

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LAHORE, Oct. 2.

Mahatma Gandhi's sixtieth birthday was celebrated here to-day. A meeting was held under the auspices of the Students Union at which Dr. Gopichand and others spoke on the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

CELEBRATIONS IN CALCUTTA.

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CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

Calcutta observed the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi to-day. The programme included Charka demonstrations and meeting at Halliday Park presided by Sir P. C. Ray.—A. P.

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GANDHIJI AT BENARES.

BENARES, Oct. 2.

Mahatma Gandhi is on a short visit to Benares. This morning he visited Baragaon village and addressed a meeting there and received a welcome address and a purse containing Rs. 100 on behalf of the District Board. In all he received over Rs. 800 from the District. He returned to the town at noon and stayed at the residence of Mr. Bhagvandas for a few hours. There a number of persons spun yarn for an hour and presented it to Gandhiji.—A. P.

CELEBRATIONS IN BENARES.

BENARES, Oct. 2.

The sixtieth birthday of Mahatma Ghandhi was celebrated this evening at a public meeting held in the Town Hall when speakers recalled his services and sufferings in the cause of the country and appealed to the people to prepare themselves for the coming battle for freedom commencing on January 1, 1930. Mr. Sampurnanand, M.L.C., presided.

MATUNGA'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

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CULTIVATE SPIRIT OF TOLERATION.

The Matunga Youth League celebrated Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti at a public meeting on Tuesday night at Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo Wadi. Mr. Velji Lakhamsey, who presided on the occasion paid his respectful felicitations of the Mahatma on his competing the 60th year of his birth. He referred to the various phases of the Mahatma's life and laid particular stress on the question of Hindu-Muslim unity in which Gandhiji so strongly believed. He also emphasised the potentialities of the Khadi movement and exhorted the audience to take to Khaddar and make that programme a success. In concluding Mr. Velji prayed God that He might spare Mahatma Gandhi for long long years to lead the country to Swaraj.

Mr. S. D. Acharya next addressed the meeting. He referred to the insistence of Mahatma Gandhi on the principle of non violence.

Mr. Virchand Panachand said that Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest man of the world to-day. He represented a force which had no parallel. His name was a house-hold word throughout India and it was his advent in the politics of the country that effected a new orientation in the struggle for freedom.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami after referring to the South African struggle said that the Mahatma was the embodiment of tolerance, harmony and unity. If all those who were so enthusiastic in the celebration of the Jayanti would only imbibe the spirit of toleration that was so essential at this stage of the struggle for freedom—but which unfortunately was most lacking,—then alone could they be said to have not celebrated the Jayanti in vain.

Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar addressed the meeting. He paid a tribute to Mahatmaji on his bold programme for the removal of "untouchability." Mr. P. R. Nilakanta Iyer also spoke on the importance of Khadi in the struggle of economic and national regeneration of the country.

The meeting then dispersed.

GREATEST MAN OF THE WORLD

—:o:—

AMOD CELEBRATES GANDHI JAYANTI.

(From A Correspondent.)

AMOD, Oct. 1

A well attended public meeting was held here yesterday at 8 p.m. in Gandhi Chawk to celebrate Gandhiji's sixtieth birthday. Mr. Nagardas the local Non-co-operation leader spoke eloquently on the various phases of the Mahatma's life. He asked the audience to put on Khadi, and discard foreign cloth. By quoting various authorities he proved that the Mahatma is the greatest man of the world.

Resolutions were passed congratulating Gandhiji on his sixtieth birthday and recording the sense of sorrow at the death of Jatin Das.

Taking advantage of this auspicious occasion some enthusiastic youths of Amod opened an "Akhada" in the Satram Mandir.

CELEBRATION IN MADRAS.

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MADRAS, Oct. 2.

Madras observed the sixtieth birthday of Mahatma Gandhi with great enthusiasm. Early in the morning prayers were offered in several temples and mosques. In accordance with the programme drawn up the day opened with the unfurling of national flag in various parts of the city. The Hindustan Sevadal and the Triplicane Congress Sabha organised a huge procession which passed through the principal streets carrying national flag and singing national songs. The procession reached the beach opposite the Scout Headquarters on the Marina where before a large gathering Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, unfurled the National Flag describing it as the symool of national unity and harmony. He announced that the place where they were assembled would be henceforth called Gandhi Ghat in commemoration of the occasion. Prominent Congressmen, members of the Youth League and Hindustan Sevadal hawked khaddar in various streets. A large number of poor were fed in Mylapore, Chintadipet and Kotwal Bazar.—A. P.

SWEETS TO CHILDREN.

—:o:—

A successful and imposing procession was organised by the Matunga Youth League in celebrating Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti on Wednesday morning. The children of the Municipal schools and the Khoja Orphanage took part in it. The procession paraded in the important streets of Matunga. At the conclusion of the programme sweets were distributed to the children.

In the night there was an inter-dining, when Brahmins and "untouchables" sat side by side.

IN AID OF GOVERNOR'S SIND FLOOD RELIEF FUND

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PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Mr. P. J. Guzder, Secretary of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League, is arranging to give a demonstration on behalf of H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund, on Saturday, (the 12th inst.) at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the Royal Opera House. Sir Norman Kemp, Officiating Chief Justice, will preside."

HINDU NURSE CASE..

MAGISTRATE FIXES OCT. 16 FOR HEARING.

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The notice taken out by Dr. C. S. Thaker, Assistant Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for an early hearing of the case filed against him by Rambai Dinanath, a nurse staying at Girgaum under Section 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for the maintenance of two children came up for hearing on Wednesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga appeared on behalf of Dr. Thaker, while Mr. Rustom J. Maneckshaw appeared for Rambai.

Mr. Kanuga said that the allegation made against his client were false and for the reasons mentioned in his application he requested the Court to fix an early date for the hearing of the case.

Mr. Maneckshaw opposed the application and said the applicant had not made out any reasons for fixing an early date. He added that his Worship should not go out of the usual procedure.

After some discussion His Worship fixed the case for hearing on October 16 and remarked that if he was not satisfied with the Court's order he could move the High Court. He had given a reasonable time for the complainant to summon her witnesses.

CABLE ITEMS

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Rugby.—Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Thomas have been invited to sfend a few days at Sandringham with the King. They will arrive there on Friday. It is understood that the King wishes to discuss with Mr. Thomas his Canadian tour.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Mr. Shaw, Secretary for War and Mr. Ammon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, are to pay an official visit to Malta on October 12. They will leave Malta on October 16 for Gibraltar.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—General Dawes, the American Ambassador, received on Tuesday the Freedom of Sudbury in Suffolk from where his ancestor William Dawes emigrated to American three hundred years ago with other Puritans.—B. O. W.

Ruvby.—The Colonial Office has received a telegram from the officer administering the Government of Bahamas stating that from reports received from all out islands, it appears that the serious effect of the hurricane which visited the colony has been felt only in New Province.—B. O. W.

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SOURCE BOOK OF MARATHA HISTORY.

FIRST VOLUME PUBLISHED.

—:o:—

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

"Acting on one of the suggestions put forward by the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Government of Bombay decided, some time ago, to publish a Source Book of Maratha History. For this purpose, they constituted a Committee of Editors, consisting of Professors H. G. Rawlinson, B. K. Thakore, G. S. Desai, the late Rao Bahadur Parasnis and a representative of the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal. Sir Jadunath Sircar was subsequently added to the Committee. The book, as originally designed, was to consist of 5 volumes covering the whole period of the rise and fall of the Maratha Empire from 1640 to 1818. The first volume has now been compiled and published by Government. It deals with the Life and Times of Shivaji and contains documents relating to the great Maratha families. Shivaji's ancestors, parentage and boyhood, the rise of Shivaji (1640-1660), the struggle with the Moghuls (1660-74), and Shivaji as Ruler of Deccan (1674-80). Copies of the publication are on sale at the Government Book Depot. Price Rs. 5/-."

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Before the end of the year the Simon Commission will most probably complete its report on the Indian constitution, but its publication is not expected until some time later. Before the subject is discussed in Parliament, Reuter understands a joint committee of both Houses will be appointed to examine the report in conjunction with the representatives of all shades of Indian opinion. It is confidently believed in certain quarters that a Government declaration on Dominion Status in India will be made soon after Parliament meets.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Sir Mohammed Habibullah has been appointed Indian representative at the Conference on Dominion legislation opening in London on October 10.—Reuter

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A bulletin regarding the health of Princess Royal says that her condition has improved.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Alexandria. — The Westbound airmail has been delayed here until Friday due to unfavourable weather.—Reuter.

GUARD THE HEALTH OF YOUR HAIR

DON'T wait until your hair starts to fall out, before you get a tonic. It needs a tonic, used regularly, to keep your hair healthy and the scalp clean and cool, in a hot country like India. Therefore use Evans' Limes and Glycerine Toilet Cream daily, it is the only real tonic for hair that is dry and lacking in natural oils.

Evans' Limes and Glycerine softens the hair and makes it pliable. It will prevent the hair falling out, and keeo the head cool in the hottest weather.

Get a bottle from your chemist or the nearest bazaar and start using it to-morrow. When you buy the bottle, take care to see that it has a red seal with the rame Evans' on it.

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EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF MUSLIMS

—:o:—

DEWAN OF JUNAGAD'S THOUGHTFUL ADDRESS

JUNAGAD, Sept. 28.

Presiding over a prize distribution gathering of the Mahabat Madressah, Junagad, recently, Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai, Dewan of Junagad, delivered the following address:—

"I have been taking a good deal of interest in education in general and Muslim education in particular.

NEED OF SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

The existence of institutions of a sectarian kind like this Madressah has evoked a good deal of criticism as being destructive of all healthy relations between the two communities. Mixed institutions are said to be the easiest and most natural means of solving the one great problem of the day, viz. the relations between the two main sister communities in India. I have always been a staunch supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity, and I understand the force of this criticism, but at the same time, there is much to be said on the otherside also. Mahomedans are very backward in education. They require tender nursing, just as a weak baby at its infant stages does, and over and above all, there is a strong passion for religion and an aversion to any education that does not include a curriculum for religious teaching, which is provided in the Madressah. Hence, sectarian institutions are necessary for the time being. But as soon as the community is able to take its proper place on the field of education the necessity for such institutions will disappear; they can well be dispensed with then and our boys given the advantage of attending mixed schools.

URDU AND GUJERATHI BOTH ESSENTIAL.

Speaking of the study of Urdu, the President continued:—

"As the Lingua Franca of India, boasting of an original literature, Urdu certainly deserves to be studied by every Mahomedan boy. At the same time, I do consider it equally important that every Mahomedan should know the vernacular of the District—which is Gujerati here. It is the natural medium of communication in the State and a knowledge of it helps in ones' association with his fellow men, and, in the attainment of success in the practical affairs of life! I, welcome the change in curriculum effected recently at the Madressah. The boys should know Gujerati well enough to be able to follow the ordinary pursuits of life in the State.

CULTIVATE LOVE OF NATURE.

I am glad to find that attention is being paid towards the development of physical exercises and that advantage is taken of the Boys Scouts Movement a branch whereof has been inaugurated here under the auspices of the State.

The one particular thing to which I would draw your attention is that boys should cultivate in them habits of observation, and a love of nature. I would advise that the boys of the Madressah should be taken out occasionally on excursion trips to the Girnar, Datar, Dudeshwar plantation, the Moti Bagh and Lal Bagh in our close vicinity. They should be encouraged to take an interest in plant life, and know something, though elementary, about botany and horticulture.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION

I am glad to say that the scheme about establishing a Muslim Boarding House, here which has long been hanging fire, is nearing completion, due to the efforts made by the Kathiawar Muslim Society assisted by a public-spirited philanthropic Mahomedan gentleman Mr. Haji Abdul Gani; I hope his efforts will soon materialise and we shall have a fully equipped Muslim Boarding at no distant date."

"DEPRESSED" CLASS CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

VINCHUR, Sept. 29.

The date of the appeal, which Dr. Ambedkar was to go to Dhulia to argue, not having still been fixed, he could not come this side and the proposed conference of so-called untouchables had to be postponed. Now it is not likely to be held till after the Poona session of the Legislative Council. It is also not likely that it should be held at Nandgaon. Whether it will be held at Vinchur or at Manmad will be decided by Mr. Amrit D. Rankhambe, one of the foremost Mahar leaders in Nasik District and a member of the Nasik District School Board, who is convening a meeting of workers at Vinchur on the 6th proximo (Sunday). Dr. Ambedkar has written to his friends on this side that he will give a day to them on his way from Dhulia back to Bombay and, therefore, they are keeping themselves in readiness. As soon as Dr. Ambedkar knows the date of the hearing of the appeal, the date of the proposed conference will be announced.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST BURMAN ADVOCATE.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Oct. 1.

The Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate framed charge to-day against U. B. A. Thein, ex-M.L.C., and formerly a High Court Advocate who had been recently debarred by the Bar Council, under Section 420 for alleged cheating of Haroll Brown, Barrister, by inducing the latter to make over certain payments in connection with a mortgage loan on false representations. The story is that a Burman cultivator wanted to raise a loan of rupees 17,000 on mortgage of some paddy lands and approached Mr. Brown for it. B. A. Thein acting as lawyer for the Burman cultivator assured Mr. Brown that the lands in question were free from encumbrances, which was later found to be untrue. Hence Mr. Brown prosecuted both of them on the same charge has also been framed against the cultivator.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Oct. 1.

At a very meagrely attended meeting held under the auspices of a section of the local Youth League Mr. Ruikar, Pleader and Labour Leader presiding, Dr. Khare's resolution exhorting people to boycott the Whitley Commission was adopted.—A. P.

LORD PEEL'S VISIT TO INDIA.

—:o:—

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

It is understood that Lord Peel, who was Secretary of State for India in the last Conservative Government, is visiting India in cold weather. Arriving at Bombay about the 22nd November, he will visit several places of interest, the visit lasting about three months, and return to London.—A. P.

—:o:—

MAILS & EXPRESS TRAINS

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

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Delhi and Allahabad 111 Class Express	5-30
Lahore Express	6-60
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Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-00
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-30
Poona Mail	11-35
Poona Express	12-30
Nagpur Express	14-30
Punjab Mail	15-00
Poona Express	19-15
Madras Express	21-05
	Departures. H. M
Poona Express	7-45
Madras Express	8.15
Poona Express	14-15
Punjab Mail	15-15
Poona Mail	15-30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	16-00
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-30
Lahore Express	22-00
Madras Mail	22-30
Nagpur Express	23-00
Delhi and Allahabad 111 Class Express	23-30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

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	H. M.
Frontier Mail	8-35
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Terminates at Churchgate.

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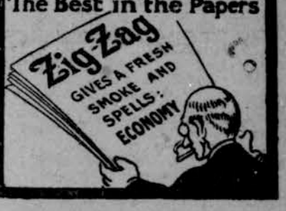

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9-24-29

HINDI--"RICH LEGATEE OF SANSKRIT LORE"

Make it, Like English Unifying Language of India

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS TO GIVE UP THEIR SCRIPT IN FAVOUR OF DEVANAGARI

The following are extracts from English version of the Address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee (Mr. A. R. Wadia) of the Third All-Karnatak Hindi Prachar Conference held at Mysore. It was delivered in the forenoon on Sunday last:—

This Conference is an annual function, but it is yet in its infancy. Two years ago it was ushered into existence under the blessings of no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi himself. It was held at Bangalorre and in this its third year of existence we have the privilege of holding it once again within the borders of Mysore State. It is a token of our earnest desire not to be behind times in appreciating the growing importance of Hindi. We feel grateful that our invitation to this Conference to meet in Mysore met with such a kind acceptance at the hands of our brother-Kannadigas.

The great size of India has been alike her strength and her weakness. She has suffered from disunion of every sort, and this disunion, if anything, has been accentuated by the plethora of languages spoken by her children. In the palmiest days of ancient India Sanskrit was a great unifying force, but even that was confined to the learned classes and the rank and file knew nothing about it. Our present sense of unity is itself a child of our English education and affords a potent proof of the unifying vitality of a language. But in these days of democracy we cannot have a caste of the English-educated, and it is but an idle dream that English will ever become the language of the rank and file of Indians. A common language spoken and understood by all in a country, is always an advantage. In the present stage of political evolution of India a common language is a need of supreme importance. That nation is no nation, which cannot produce a song or a poem or a drama which is not understood by all its children. Literature in the highest sense constitutes the spiritual food of a people, and our merely provincial literatures satisfy our provincial pride, but do not contribute to that higher patriotism, which absorbs and transmutes our provincialisms. A common language is as much a cultural need as a political desideratum. And it would be futile to deny that the one language in India which has even a sporting chance to be the language of India is only Hindi.

CLAIM OF HINDI.

The claim of Hindi to this eminent position is not a mere matter of sentiment or mere political expediency. It rests on its historic origin as the eldest offshoot of Sanskrit and the rich legatee of Sanskrit lore. It constitutes the mother-tongue of 60 millions, while it is universally understood and spoken by all Indians except in South India. Its literary output has been continuous since Tulsidas with his Ramayana gave it the stamp of literature. It claimed the allegiance of even a Mahomedan like Rahim and a Gujarati like the God-intoxicated Mirabai. The language sanctified by a long line of poets with immortal Kabir, a mystic and a great teacher who literally lisped in verse, as the prince of them all, can afford to hold up its head as among the proudest in the world.

I should like to dwell for a few minutes on the relation of Hindi to its Sanskritic parentage. The birth of a language is, I presume, a matter of historical forces. It is the privilege of a man to progress beyond his fathers Such is also the privilege of a language, for it must grow with the growth of men and it cannot be content to be eternally in the leading strings of an over-fond parent. It is a false pride and politically an undesirable sentiment which seeks to confine Hindi to words of merely Sanskrit origin and thus stunt its growth by a studied avoidance of what are called foreign words, whether they be Persian or Arabic, English or Portuguese. It is a matter of great interest that Mr. B. N. Bhatt of the Hindi Department of the University of Lucknow testifies to the use of Persian words by a court poet of Prithviraj, i.e., even before the era of Mahomedan domination in India. Men grow by mutual contact and their growth and the influx of new ideas must find a new expression. In this fashion have all languages grown.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

If I appeal to my Hindu brothers not to let an idle sentiment stand in the way of the natural and historical evolution of Hindi, **in fairness I must appeal to my** Muslim brethren to give up their script in favour of Devanagari. Hindi and Urdu as spoken are difficult to distinguish. The difference crops up, when a Hindi writer overloads his Hindi with Sanskrit and when an Urdu writer returns the compliment by overloading his Urdu with Persian and even perhaps Arabic. What is worse, even simple Urdu written in its present script becomes a sealed book to one like myself, who would otherwise be able to follow it. I have always felt tantalised, when I have heard my Muslim friends speaking in glowingt erms of Urdu poetry of Dr. Iqbal, and I am prepared to believe what they say after listening to a few specimens of his art. But as an Indian I think I have a right to deplore the use of a different script, for it creates a wall between him and me even when he utters thoughts, whether national or suffistic, to which my heart can sympathetically respond. The adoption of the Devanagari script by the Mahomedans is one sacrifice—if it be a sacrifice at all—which India, the common mother of us, all has a right to expect of them. The script has nothing religious about it; the supremacy of the Koran Sharift for the millions of Muslims is not in the least affected by it. It is the result of a mere custom, round which time has woven a wreath of sentiment. If Turkey could adopt an altogether foreign script as a means of national regeneration Indian Mahomedans may well adopt a script, which is at least indigenous to India and is so far truly national. It is particularly fitting that this conference is presided over by a Muslim, so truly Muslim and yet so truly Indian. It is a consummation devoutly to be prayed for that he may set an example in this direction and win over others to this new experiment. I plead for this, because I wish Hindi to be the symbol of a new India, reflecting in itself its old Sanskrit origin and also the new forces, whether Mahomedan or European, that have played their role on the wide field of Indian History. I wish it to be a composite structure reflecting the sonorousness of the Vedic age and all the sweetness and limpidity of modern Persian.

UNIFYING EFFECT OF ENGLISH.

It would be futile to deny the palpable advantages that India has gained through the political and administrative unification wrought by the British. Far more important than this has been the unifying and nationalising mission of the English language among the peoples of India, however limited in range its influence may have been. Any way the pioneering work has been achieved by it. The seed of nationalism has been sown. The Mother of Parliaments bowing to the spirit of the times has solemnly set the seal of her approval on our national aspirations, and I have yet to come across any responsible Englishman who would care to go back upon it.

It rests with us to put our own house in order when at no distant date greater and greater responsibilities will have to be shouldered by us. It is wisdom to recognise and solve difficulties, not merely to face them and pass them by. The difficulties are great: provincial and religious. But it is my faith, and a faith which I am prepared to substantiate, that these difficulties will lose their edge, if once the rank and file of us begin to understand one another. And understanding one another is at bottom a matter of language. Provincialism looms large to-day because of the distorting and circumscribing vision produced by a knowledge of merely one provincial language. The general agreement on the imperative items of national reconstruction, e.g., the major problems of social reform,—whether the voice is of a politician or a literary genius like Tagore or an eminent scientist like Ray or an eminent thinker like Radhakrishnan or a commercial magnate like Sarda or a religious reformer like Gandhi,—is a magnificient proof of what a study of social problems and an interchange of thought through a common medium even though it be a foreign medium, can achieve. But the efforts of leaders are frustrated through the unreasoning orthodoxy and short-sighted provincialisms of the uneducated or the half-educated, for the strength of a chain is measured by that of its weakest link. Before peace can result, there must be the will to understand, and the will to understand can function only through the medium of understanding language.

NOT A BAD BEGINNING.

We in Karnataka, who have realised the importance of this state of affairs—thanks mainly to the splendid organisation and heroic efforts of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha of Madras—have necessarily been led to interest ourselves in Hindi Prachar. We dare not pretend that the response to our efforts has been as great as our desire. But we can truthfully say that the response has not been unencouraging. A band of young men from North India, fired by missionary zeal has been bringing Hindi to the very doors of all in Karnataka who want it. They in their turn have succeeded in infusing some of their own missionary zeal into Kannadigas and through their joint efforts the cause of Hindi has been making slow but steady progress.

Our aim is primarily to perform pioneering work. As soon as the Karnataka public has realised the need of Hindi and makes a concentrated demand for it, the burden will have to be taken up by broader shoulders than ours viz., the Governments concerned and the authorities of private schools. Whether the study of Hindi is to be made compulsory or whether it should even remain optional: this is a question which will have to be faced by the educational authorities and solved according to the political exigencies of the future.

A "VIA-MEDIA."

For the present I feel that there is a "via-media" possible. Our examinations are already overloaded. It is impossible to do without a knowledge of our own vernacular. Nor is it possible, still less desirable, to do without a knowledge of English. Hindi as an optional second language is our minimum need. But over and above this it should be made a compulsory non-examination subject in our high school classes, when it will not be difficult to pick up at least a working knowledge of Hindi.

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PEPS

soothe the throat, banish colds and bronchial troubles and prevent weakening of the lungs.

WATCH for the first signs of a cold—the sneezing and shivering, the watery eyes, the "made-up" sensation in head and nose, and the throat soreness—any one of these symptoms should be the warning signal to take Peps.

Peps are a most effective and agreeable medicine in handy tablet form. They banish coughs and colds, sore throat and bronchial troubles by their direct healing action on the inflamed lining membranes and by their power to destroy mischievous germs.

You simply strip a Peps of its silver jacket and allow the tablet to slowly dissolve in the mouth. The volatile medicinal fumes then given off, mix with the breath and are carried thro' throat and bronchials *direct* into the deepest recesses of the lungs.

This unique Peps medicine is healing and germicidal and it swiftly dispels all dangerous symptoms. Coughing is promptly allayed by Peps, phlegm is cut and loosened, and the breathing is made normal and easy.

There is nothing so safe and efficacious as Peps in warding off the many dangers and weaknesses threatening the throat, chest and lungs at this season. For the cure and prevention of coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, etc., Peps are invaluable.

At the least suspicion of throat irritation or chest discomfort dissolve a handy Peps in your mouth!

Price Rupee One a bottle. Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, or direct from Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Fatality, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay; Dadha & Co., Cama Hanaar Road, Madras; Shaham & Co., Elphinstone Street, Karachi; E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon; etc.

PEPS

The Great Breatheable Remedy

THE WEATHER

HEAVY RAIN IN MALABAR AND KANARA

POONA, Oct. 2.

Arabian sea storm weakened rapidly into a depression and crossed the Arabian Coast yesterday evening near latitude twenty degrees north. It is causing disturbed weather this morning in Persian Gulf. Monsoon has been active in Assam, North Bengal and the Bombay Deccan and has strengthened in South Madras and the Konkan. Locally heavy rain has fallen in Malabar and Kanara-Mangalore reporting six inches. A low pressure area lies this morning over the West Punjab and extensive thundershowers have occurred in Kashmir and along the Punjab and Kumaon Hills. Conditions remain unsettled in south Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, North Hyderabad, Mysore, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces and Gujarat.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch: Mergui one and a half: Victoria Point one: Dhubri two: Tezpur, Dinajpur and Naya Dumka one: Dibrugarh, Gauhati, Darjeeling and Gaya a half: Kanker one Seoni, and Pendra three quarters: Dehra Dun, Rawalpindi, Dharampore, Murree and Srinagar a half, Simla, Dalhousie, Sonamarg, Surat and Bhavanagar a quarter Mangalore six: Trichinopoly four, Karwar three, Cochin two, Marmagao and Bangalore one and a half: Poona, Belgaum, Mahabaleshwar and Kodaikanal one, and Bombay, Ratnagiri and Calicut three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Assam, increase in Deccan, Konkan and along and near the Western Himalayas and extend along East Madras Coast and in Gujarat.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in South Madras and Konkan during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 2-10-29, Colaba Point 0.71 in., Fort 0.80 in., J. J. Hospital 1.00 in.

Total since 1st June to date 2-10-29, Colaba Point 54.94 in., Fort 75.43 in., J. J. Hospital 60.39 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929, Colaba 35.22 in., Fort 119.40 in., J. J. Hospital 92.33 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 64.89 in., Fort 80.34 in., J. J. Hospital 66.71 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 2nd October, 1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.824 inches (.028 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.040.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.3.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.5 degrees (1.4 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.5 degrees (1.3 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 107 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.71 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.77 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 55.63 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Thunder.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 1.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. Shipment Sellers Oct/Nov. £23/2/6

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton. Shipment to Hull Sellers Oct/Nov. £22/10/0

Linseed, Bombay, ton. Shipment Sellers Oct/Nov. £23/12/6

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 1.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15-5/8

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny).

Calcutta, Sept. 28.

Jutes:—The strike situation is now over in nearly all the mills and no fresh trouble is reported since last three weeks, and it is hoped that the mills have reached final settlement. There has been good production as the mills have worked in full force and the supposed shortage of production has falsified as there will be an increase in the stock on account of less demand. An increase of about 3 crores is expected after the shipment for this month as it is hoped that the total shipment for this month would be 13 crores. The rates at the beginning of the month for Hessians 9 and 11 Porter were Rs. 16-4 and 20-2 which closed to day at 14-3 and 18 respectively, while those for B Twills which opened this month at 38-8, were Rs. 36-4. The raw jute market has also gradually declined as a result of more crop than expected, and less foreign demand for the same.

A long interval of holidays is approaching, the manufactured commodity market is gradually declining, the outside buying enquiry for shares has almost ceased, diverse rumours about the anticipated dividends are afloat and the near future of the position of the mills is apprehended —all these have tended the market to sag with the result that there was a further decline of about 10 to 15 points in general and of about 25 to 30 points in some cases due to a selling pressure from the speculators nervous at the future uncertain position. It has been difficult to execute the selling order on account of the prevailing nervousness. Barnagore weoe quoted at 287, Auckland were done at 313, Anglo-India were reported at 457-8, Budge Budge had sellers at 550, Dalhousie have lost about 20 points at 535, and Union and Lawrence mark a fall of about 35 points at 710 and 725. Kamarhatty have declined by 20 points at 635 and Belvedere were offered at 610. Northbrook have come down to 73. Reliance to 85-8 and Empire to 61-8.

Howrah and Clive have closed at 57-10 and 38 respectively. National were also quoterd at 30-14.

Cottons:—This section was less active with easier tendency. Dunbar had sellers round 232, Bengal-Nagpur were mentioned at 33-12 and Kesoram changed hands at 5-10.

Coals:—There was some enquiry towards the close and the prices which had depreciated in some cases due to profit taking are again to be written up. Mundulpur mark a jump of about 5 points at 50-8, Amalgamated, after touching 15-12 have closed steady at 16-4. Union have improved from 22-12 to 24, Nazira were a prominent feature to record a rise of one point at 16. Hurriladhi were quoted about 4 points higher at 123. Bolompore have improved from 3-4 to 3-12.

Tea Shares:—Less quantity of tea was offered at the sale and the demand was much better at higher prices. The better feeling in the commodity market is reflected in the share values and more interest was exhibited in the market. Prices are gradually moving up and many neglected scrips are appearing on the board. Bishnauth were reported at 35-4, Daurachera at 12-4, Hapjan Parbat at 6-8, Moheema at 16-12, Sungma at 14-4, Bateli at 4-4, Jutlibari at 21-8, Rutema at 11-10 and Atal at 11-4, Tukwar were quoted at 33-4 and Hattikhira at 20 and East India at 18-4. Joybirapara were popular and in good demand at 27-4 from 26-4 Hattikhira, Bishnauth, Jutlibari and East India may be recommended at the prevelling prices.

Banks:—Only a small lot quotation at 342 for Imperial Bank Conty. adorns the board.

Govt. Securities:—Though the prices have improved in some cases the volume of business is very nominal. 3 1-2 per cent Paper were quoted round 69, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 was quoted round 102.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel have declined to 15-14 and Bengal Iron to 11-14 with less demand. Marshall were quoted at 2-11. Bengal Telephone Ordy. have eased to 12-14. A few deals of Preference were recorded at 12. Baracee Coke after further appreciating to 12-4 had sellers at 11-14. The production of the Consolidated Tin Mines of Burma is reported to have been increased during the last two months and on that basis the shares may be considered a good investment. Ivan Jones were quoted at 6-4, Spence's Hotel had buyers at 3-6 c.d. There was some enquiry for Indian Cables at 5 on the announcement of the large Govt. contract. Thorny Croft marked a sudden rise to 1-14 on publication of a very good Govt. contract placed with the English concern of the same name.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

New York Futures Advance 31 to 33 Points

EXCESSIVE RAINS STIMULATE DEMAND

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures opened firm at a rise of 13 points on higher Liverpool cables influenced by excessive rains over the Eastern Belt. Crop reports were unfavourable which stimulated short covering and some trade buying. The market ruled strong throughout the day with advancing prices and closed at a net rise of 31 to 35 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 30 points to 19.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 36 to 34 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 36 points to 18.68c.

The Liverpool Cotton market being influenced by reports of heavy rains opened firm at a rise of 6 points and closed at the highest level at a rise of 16 to 15 points Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 10.29d. per lb. and sales amouted to 8,000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures were favourably affected by the rise in Americans and considerable covering advanced by prices by 32 to 33 points. Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices advanced 20 points to 16.50d.

Empire Cotton futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 13 points with January 9.89 and March 9.96.

The rise in prices of American Cotton is influenced by reports of excessive rains resulting in further reduction of the yield. It is very difficult to estimate the extent of damage at the moment but one thing seems certain that if we have later frost there is better chance for the crop. Of course the rains must have damaged the quality which may harden basis of good grades, but at the same time is likely to add to the crop. The immediate effect of these unfavourable reports was heavy covering by shorts which is bound to weaken the technical situation. As long as orderly marketing continues of the new crop, there is nothing in the situation to cause any substantial changes in prices and we see no reason in following the advance too boldly at toe moment.

In this connection we beg to reproduce the following interesting note of Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.:—

The Market advanced yesterday on "short" covering due to private crop estimates showing no change from the September report and unfavourble weather. Last year October Bureau estimate was 13,993,000 bales, but the final crop proved only 144 lakhs bales. International Federation states that last year Indian cotton to the extent of 6 1/2 lakhs bales were used by spinners in place of Americans. Russia consumed last season American Cotton 3,99-000 bales this year Russian crop is estimated to be 1,305,000 Rs. an increase of 27 per cent over last year. China also consumed last year 2,70,000 bales of American Cotton but this year Chinese crop is estimated to be 15 per cent. over last year together with large stocks of old cotton. Owing to the last strike in Lancashire, the consumption from this quarter has already been reduced by about 80,000 bales for the current season.

There is some trade demand for near by requirements possibly to obtain the better quality of early arrivals but World's Spinners Takings and Exports from America do not confirm any keen buying ahead. With the high rates of money and consumers inability to pay higher prices for cotton goods, we do not think spinners would follow any advance and higher prices should attract more hedge selling."

PRIVATE CABLES:

N. Y. December Highest 19.08 plus 35. Lowest 18.85 plus. 12. January Highest 19.14 (2.55 p.m.) lowest 18.93 (opening).

Messrs. Lengley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Advance on fears Florida Coast storm may move inland.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 1st Oct. 1929:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Weather reports unfavourable." "Are more confident of higher prices."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers:

"Heavy rains Eastern Belt detrimental tendency further reduce crop estimates undertone decidedly better."

New York:—"Damaging rains Eastern Belt offsetting any improvement Western Belt. While hedge selling may result temporary decline, believe points ultimately higher prices."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.

"New York cables hurricane off coast Lousiana threatening go inland. Torrential rains Eastern Belt."

Messrs. Grunning & Co.:—

"Weather reports are bad. There is less confidence in lower prices. Market seems to be turning. With the lights before us, we advise purchases."

Reuter:—

"Market was active and strong on general buying, influenced by excessive rains and less favourable crop conditions."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 1.

October	18.96+.33
December	19.04+.31
January	19.11+.31
March	19.33+.33
May	19.55+.35
July	19.45+.31
Middling Spot	19.15+.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 1.

October	18.73+.36
December	18.86+.34
Middling Spot	18.68+.36

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 1.

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known at Liverpool at Closing time.)

October	Unquoted
January	18.98
March	19.22
New York. 11.45 a.m.	
October	18.82
January	18.99
March	19.24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	86,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	20,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	27,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

	Opening	Closing.
October	9.92	9.99+.16
November		9.99+.16
December		10.04+.16
January	10.01	10.07+.56
February		10.09+.15
March	10.09	10.15+.16
April		10.16+.16
May	10.14	10.21+.16
June		10.20+.15
July	10.14	10.20+.15
August		10.17+.16
September		10.11+.14
October		10.06+.13
Middling Spot		10.29+.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.20+.10
Scinde, Fine	6.45+.10
Scinde, Superfine	6.70+.10
Bengal, Good	5.95+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	6.20+.10
Bengal, Fine	6.45+.10
Oomra, Good	7.10+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.40+.10
Oomra, Fine	7.70+.10
Broach, Full Good	8.30+.10
Broach, Fine	8.55+.10
Broach, Superfine	8.80+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

October	15.57+.32
November	15.60+.32
Jaunary	15.88+.33
March	16.13+.33
May	16.43+.33
July	16.58+.33
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.50+.20

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 1.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes. Shipment Sellers Oct. 42/6

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes. Shipment Paid and Further Buyers Oct. 41/9

Wheat South Australian, Parcels. Afloat Paid and Further Buyers 43/9

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels. Afloat to U. K. Quoted 45/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/4-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt	12/7-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/5-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/5-3/4
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/6-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 1.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 9-7/8 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. Shipment Sellers Dec/Jan. £9/0/0

Castonseed, Bombay, ton. Shipment Paid Nov/Jan. £17/10/0

Rapeseed, Toria, ton. Shipment Sellers Oct/Nov. £19/15/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 1.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Paid Nov/Dec. 40/9

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Sellers Jan/April 40/1-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 1.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£129-1/2
National Bank	£48-7-8
Eastern Bank	£6-5-8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£82-5/8
Conversion Loan	£72-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.	
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£49-3/4
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£54-7/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£64
Consols	£52-1/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£90-7/8

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 1.

Messrs Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ordy.	0-11-3
London Tin Syndicate Ordy.	2-8-9
Nundydroog Co. Ordy.	0-18-0
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	1-18-1½
Attock Oil	2-13-1½
Associated Portland Cement	1-6-3
Underground Electrical Railways	1-2-6
Electric Supply Corpn.	2-11-0
Snia Viscosa	0-16-6
Beira Railways	1-3-9
Calico Printers	0-19-9
Marconi International Marine	2-15-0
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corpn.	5-2-6
James Finlay Ord.	5-0-0
General Elec. Ord.	2-14-0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3-18-9
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0-7-0
International Rys. of C. America Ord. dol. 13	
Malayalam Plantations	1-11-6
British Burma Petroleum	0-6-9
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	3-19-4½
Margarine (N.V.) Unie	4-16-3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0-9-3
African Asbestos Trust	0-15-0

Market dull, lower prices expected.

Stock of rubber in London 42,077
Increase on week 1,926

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Our Silver market registers this week a further decline of 6 annas since we wrote our last Review. In the early part of the week prices advanced on bear operators covering their sales stimulated by gradual improvement in the Chinese Exchange but later sharply declined on heavy long-liquidation and on selling by option-dealers, Shroffs and Commission Houses on the news of Indian Government offering deliveries in the local market refined by the Bombay Mint against their sales in London. The decline was further accentuated by the sharp break in the Shanghai Exchange in response to the firmness of the Japanese Yen. There is a rumour current in the market that the Indian Government will gradually release their stock of Silver in our Bombay Market. This has created a nervous feeling among the bulls, Chinese Banks have covered their sales while American Banks offered freely. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 54-1 for the first settlement on the 26th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 52-15 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 1-2-. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 3/16 lower.

The London price is 0 1/4 lower. The market was quiet with sagging tendency. India bought on a moderate scale while China operated both ways. America offered more freely. The New York price is 50 cent i.e. 0 1/2 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 51 cents on the 25th ultimo and the lowest 50 cents on the 30th ultimo.

The prices for Gold have declined this week owing to recent fresh arrivals and reduced upcountry demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-8-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11½

The Student

The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of

CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad, when pain worries him or overwork tires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls — to all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

BAYER

The Spa Treatment for Liver & Uric Acid

FREE FROM SUGAR.

FOR over 35 years doctors have prescribed Kutnow's Powder for rheumatism, lumbago, gout, diabetes and alimentary disorders.

A regular morning dose of Kutnow's Powder purifies the blood and eliminates uric acid. It soon puts an end to bilious headaches, depression and other symptoms of a disordered liver.

Kutnow's Powder reproduces the identical medicinal properties of the famous Continental Mineral Springs. It is the Spa treatment you can take conveniently at home.

New Bottles Contain Twice Quantity at Old Price Rs. 2-4.

Horlick's - for the sickroom
Milk sustains life when solids are forbidden but it must be pure, rich and free from all contamination. With Horlick's there is no danger either of contamination or nutritive deficiency. Horlick's is rich, pure milk with the addition of body-building malt, wheat and barley. It is easily digested by the most delicate constitutions.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 3 1929

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

MOST ADAMANT FORCE IN THE WORLD

Gandhi--Soul Of Indian Nation

SATYAGRAHA MOVING THE WORLD TO SALVATION

Glowing Tributes To Sage Of Sabarmati

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS ALL OVER INDIA

With great eclat and enhtusiasm characteristic of the occasion and worthy of her greatness the city of Bombay celebrated the sixtieth birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi on Wednesday. Meetings were held at several places in the city and suburbs at which eloquent tributes were paid to the peerless services rendered by the "greatest living man of the World" to the cause of India's freedom and salvation. Prayers were offered by numberless people that Mahatma Gandhi might live long to lead India to the goal of freedom.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. at the People's Jinnah Hall on Wednesday evening, at which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided and Moulvi Abdul Kader Kasuri, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and R. S. Padbidri spoke on the great mission of Mahatma Gandhi's life.

"GREATEST LIVING MAN OF WORLD."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in one of her most inspiring speeches, said until she read an announcement in "The Bombay Chronicle" that afternoon she was not aware that she had to preside. It was a surprise to many, she went on, how the "little Mahatma" of India could have lived to the age of sixty. It was, indeed, a matter not to congratulate him on the occasion of his 60th anniversary but to congratulate themselves upon their good luck of having as their leader the greatest living man of the world. India to-day, fallen and degraded as she was, torn as she was by internecine quarrels, uncertain as she was of the morrow, was certain of one thing that before the whole World she stood justified in her faith that her deliverance lay in the working of the philosophy that Mahatmaji had taught her. That little Mahatma was to-day the symbol of India's aspirations, political and spiritual. All those who looked at that frail, puny body of the great little man wondered how such a tiny parcel could contain all that dynamic spiritual force that had shaken the World. If there was to-day any honour left for India in the World, it was because India had a man like Mahatma Gandhi. Every section of the World wanted to know Mahatma Gandhi. The world regarded him as the embodiment of the soul of Indian Nation. As the Irish Martyr, Terrence MacSwiny put it "it is not one who inflicts most punishment but one who suffers most that will triumph in the end". Mahatma Gandhi's sufferings had made him the soul of Indian nation

MOST ADAMANT FORCE IN WORLD.

Proceeding, Mrs. Naidu said it was that soul force—the spiritual force—that Satyagraha which was the gospel of Mahatma Gandhi. It was this supreme gospel which moved the World towards its salvation. Although he looked most tiny, Mahatma Gandhi was the most adamant force in the World. The superb quality of Mahatmaji which appealed to her most personally was the quality of pride. Deaf to all persuasions and inducements coming from his numberless friends and admirers, Mahatmaji had persisted in his refusal to wear the nation's Crown. He had declared that "he was unfit for the honour and he was weak and had no confidence in himself. When he said he was not fit, that meant that they were not fit for the task that was before them. There was no weakness in him but there was the comprehension of their weakness. Gandhiji's message to them was: "Be true to yourself, your own vision of life, your own conceptions, your great spiritual need and your ideal, and cling fast to truth. (Applause).

MAHATMA'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Maulvi Abdul Kader Kasuri who spoke next made a comprehensive survey of the important national events that had taken place since 1919—the year of the Jallianwalla Baug that had brought Mahatma Gandhi to the forefront of Indian politics. Mahatmaji, the speaker added, had brought about a revolution in the political mentality of Indian people. It was he who had put life and vigour into the political programme of the Congress. He had made the Congress a living force which Government had got to reckon with.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the distinguished guest from the Punjab, Maulvi Abdul Kader Kasuri. He was sure, he said, that India had not forgotten the Jallianwalla Baug. It was after this unforgettable incident that Mahatma Gandhi delivered his great message of Non-co-operation.

HIS PROGRAMME OF MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

There had never been any difference of opinion that for all these ten years Mahatma Gandhi had been a friend, philosopher and guide of the whole Indian nation. (Cheers). He believed that the unprecedented wave of Non-co-operation had not yet been exhausted and before they took resort to methods that found favour in other countries, it was a question of the debt of honour with the present generation of India that on the biggest scale they would try to put into practice Mahatma Gandhi's programme of mass civil disobedience. No doubt, Mahatma Gandhi would live through eternity as one of the greatest teachers of humanity. (Applause).

Mr. R. S. Padbidri, seconding the vote of thanks, observed that the beauty of Mahatma Gandhi's message was this that he assigned work to every one according to the individual's capacity. The speaker asked the audience to take Mahatmaji's message farther than the Jinnah Hall and make boycott of all foreign cloth a complete success. That was a thing very much after Mahatma Gandhi's heart.

The meeting was then dissolved amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai".

APOSTLE OF TRUTH.

—:o:—

MANKIND FROM BONDAGE FREEING.

A largely attended public meeting was held at the Blavatsky Lodge on Wednesday evening to celebrate the sixtieth birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, presided. The meeting was organised under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, the Muslim Students' Union and the Young Men Parsi Association.

The Chairman expressed his desire to address the meeting in an Indian language on such a solemn occasion. On taking the sense of the audience however he spoke in English. He regarded it as a compliment to him that he should have been asked to preside at two successive meetings, one to celebrate the birthday of Dr. Beasant and the other to celebrate the birthday of Mahatmaji. There was a great deal common in the lives of those two personalities, and also there was a great deal which was extraordinarily dissimilar.

By way of introduction, he assumed that those who had any regard or admiration for the life and work of Mahatmaji, must have read his "Experiments with Truth" which had now been published in a book form in two volumes. He earnestly appealed for the study of the life of that great man. What was remarkable in Mahatmaji's life was that from the earliest life that one read of him up to the last "Experiences" which he had published, he had consistently maintained one single point of view and persevered in it without fear of consequences, and without hope of gain.

"APOSTLE OF TRUTH."

The foundation of the life and conduct of Mahatmaji, he said, was typified in the words inscribed in that hall, namely, "there is no religion higher than truth". One important distinguishing feature of Mahatma's life was that when he spoke of truth and the persuit of truth he was not necessarily talking of truth in a philosophical or religious sense but had always talked of truth as importing a sense of what is right in a man to do during his life on this earth irrespective of eternal truths of the immortal existence of the soul. He emphasised that for understanding and appreciating Mahatma's life one must study the detailed events of his life illustrating the fundamental idea of standing by the truth in scorn of consequences. Mahatmaji stood before his countrymen not as a preacher of a faith but as the apostle of truth. That was the distinguishing feature of what was typified in the maxim inscribed in the hall and what was typified in the same maxim which was the foundation of the life and conduct of Mahatmaji. It was the truth which influenced one's conduct in this life and which one transferred in every action of his that matter and not the truth as understood in the higher religious and philosophic sense.

INDIA'S PRIDE.

Proceeding, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that it was not his object to speak of the achievements of Mahatmaji. He did not wish to enter into a discussion as to the right and wrong of Co-operation or Non-Co-operation. The purpose of their meeting must be the real understanding of the life of the man in so far as each one of them may be able to gather from it something upon which they could live. It was highly gratifying that India had succeeded in producing in this generation a man, who whether one agreed with him or not, commended the admiration of the whole world in a degree hitherto unsurpassed. There must be therefore in the life of such a man something so sterling and real that people divergent in views still felt that that life had a lesson to teach them.

To afford a glimpse into the life of Mahatmaji, the speaker narrated an instance which occurred 13 years ago. It was in the year 1916 when there was a meeting of the Congress at Lucknow one cold morning the speaker set out to go to a friend and he saw a man coming from the other end of the street. He was no other than Mahatmaji dressed in a dhoti, a "pairan" and Kathiawari pagri. He was without shoes or stockings. It was a very cold and bitter morning and the speaker foolishly asked Gandhiji whether on account of the weather he should protect himself. Mahatmaji with his characterstic methods of teaching lessons without intending to do so gave an immediate reply. Fortunately for him it happened that a man entirely unclad with a bag of fagots over his head was passing by and Mahatmaji simply showed his finger at him. That gesture conveyed that if that was what the poorest man in India was suffering, what was the good of any one of them complaining at their lesser privations.

HIS MESSAGE OF LIFE.

The speaker went on to say that one must approach the life of Mahatmaji with the emotion that it imported towards humanity. He repeated Miss Slade's tribute and said that "Worship of God in the poorest" was the message of Mahatma's life. It imported no heroic but clearly a duty. The time had now arrived when it was only a question of a true conception of duty that would really help them to win their freedom. If that was done, it would really be a step in advance. Mahatmaji's life was an example that should be emulated by youths whom he thought were obsessed by idolatory of words which were apt to end in no action. That was a wrong conception of duty. The underlying principle of Mahatma's life was that in the measure of one's own capacity the smallest duty must be done.

Turning to criticisms levelled at the Mhatma the speaker referred particularly to his clothing and said that he had heard it being characterised as barbarous or indecent bu tnot one individual had called it poor; in other words none doubted his sincerity.

FOLLOW HIS FOOTSTEPS.

In conclusion he said "Resolve to take this one single lesson out of his life that in doing our duty however small, mean or trivial, we shall never excuse ourselves on the ground that another of our countryman is not doing it; and if you do so, you may be certain that what he promises will be made good namely you will be free men and women in this land." (Applause).

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that the most distinguishing feature of Gandhiji's life was his sense of identification with the lowest as well as the highest. His second characteristic was his strict and rigid adherence to truth. There were very few in the world who could come up to the level of this great Indian.

FREEING MANKIND FROM BONDAGE.

He did not regard that Mahatmaji's main business in life was to free India from bondage. He had a higher ideal. His ideals was to free men whether they were Indians or not from the limitations which they were hampered.

Miss Mithan Tata declared that Mahatma Gandhi was a great force in the social regeneration of India. She paid a glowing tribute to Mahatmaji's work in championing the cause of the women.

BUILDER OF MODERN INDIA.

Mr. Jowchim Alva who was the last speaker declared that the Mahatma was responsible for the awakening among the youths and that he was a colossal builder of modern India.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

MAHATMA'S CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PEACE.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Hindu Stree Mandal a public meeting of women was held in the bunglow of Seth Bhawanji Cursondas at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday to celebrate Mahatma Gandhis birthday. In the absence, owing to indisposition, of Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas Mrs. Lilavati Banker took the chair. An interesting programme of music, garba and a dialogue on the benefits of Khaddar was gone through in which Misses Urmila, Annie,

(Continued on page 8.)

Egyptian Cabinet Resigns

SEQUEL TO NAHAS-LORAINE PARLEYS

Neutral Cabinet To Be Formed

NEW PARLIAMENT TO PRONOUNCE ON ANGLO-EGYPTIAN-TREATY

—:o:—

Prospect of Smooth Course of Events?

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Cairo.—The Cabinet is resigning at noon to-day following the recent conversations between Nahas Pasha, ex-Premier and leader of the Wafd Party, and Sir Percy Loraine, High Commissioner, with which Nahas Pasha expressed satisfaction.—Reuter

Cairo.—Newspapers state that Sir Percy Loraine and Nahas Pasha have reached an understanding by which the Wafd party will pronounce a favourable verdict on the British treaty proposals. Hence the events promise to move more swiftly and more smoothly after the bitterness engendered by Mahmud Pasha's dissolution of Parliament and the suspension of the Constitution in July last year and the recent crisis due to Mahmud's unsuccessful efforts to form a Coalition ministry. The changed situation is due to the British treaty proposals which were promptly accepted by Liberals and Ittehad Parties and have now been accepted by the Wafd Party, though jealousies and intrigues prevent formal adoption of them by the Mahmud regime. It is anticipated that a "neutral" Cabinet will be formed to restore the normal constitutional position after which a new Parliament will be elected to pronounce on the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.—Reuter.

TRANSFER THE CASE

—:o:—

MR. KAPUR'S APPLICATION

LAHORE, Oct. 2.

In the Lahore High Court today Mr. Amolakram Kapur on behalf of seven accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case filed an application praying for the transference of the case from the court of Mr. Sri Krishna, Special Magistrate, on the following grounds. (1) The attitude of the Special Magistrate and the presence of investigating officers and various incidents inside and outside the court have created an atmosphere prejudicial to the interests of justice, and have caused apprehension in the minds of the accused that they will not get a fair and impartial enquiry. (2). The Magistrate is in the habit of dismissing applications without assigning reasons and invariably deciding questions against the accused and looking for guidance from police and prosecuting agency. (3) The relatives and counsel of the accused are not given facilities for rendering adequate help to the accused. The petition will be heard on 15th October.—A. P.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

—:o:—

Resumption of Diplomatic Relations

AGREEMENT REACHED IN REGARD TO PROCEDUR

SOVIET MISSION TO GO TO LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Mr. Henderson left the Brighton Conference and conferred for a long time with M. Dovgalevsky at Lewes in the afternoon. Mr. Henderson afterwards announced that an agreement had been reached in regard to the procedure to be followed on the resumption of full diplomatic relations. The agreement included an exchange of Ambassadors for the settlement of questions outstanding between the two Governments, and also an agreement in regard to propaganda. The questions outstanding include the commercial treaty and claims. The necessary document is now being prepared for signature before M. Dovgalevsky leaves for Paris on Friday. The approval of Parliament is necessary before the agreement becomes operative.

SOVIET MISSION FOR LONDON.

Mr. Henderson announced at Brighton that when the British and Soviet Ambassadors were exchanged a Soviet mission would come to London. He believed that Anglo-Soviet relationship would then be established on satisfactory and permanent basis.—Reuter.

KABALI ON HIS MISHAP AND FUTURE PLANS

—:o:—

To Fly From Karachi To London in March

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 2.

Mr. Purshotam Meghji Kabali, the Indian aviator, who landed last evening from the Imperial Airways Air Mail Liner, "City of Tehran," in a press interview to-day gave a detailed account of his first solo air flight attempt from London to Karachi which, ultimately, he was obliged to drop. He stated that his adventure lasted for full one month from June 7 to July 6 on which latter date owing to sand having entered the carburettor of his machine beyond Tripoli and having blocked the passage of petrol he had a forced landing in the desert and, unfortunately, it was totally wrecked by dashing against sand hills. He was guided by Arab camelmen to the nearest human habitation and subsequently with the aid of the Italian Government brought out to Tripoli. He wanted to make a fresh attempt with a new machine to reach India, but was prevented by a very bad attack of yellow fever contracted during his stay in Tripoli and undet medical advice he had to return to London and eventually he was advised by the doctors not to take to fight till he was restored to normal condition of health. He, however, intends making another attempt of flying from Karachi to London about next March. He paid the highest compliments to the Italian Government for rendering him excellent help in having provided him an escort of two aeroplanes while crossing about 500 miles of sea between Seibay and Tunis.

ARRIVAL OF AIR MAIL.

KARACHI, Oct. 2.

The airmail arrived here at 4-40 this evening. It will be despatched by the 7 up to-day and the 1 up to-morrow.—A. P.

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